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DISARMAMENT TALKS' GOOD WILL COULD PRODUCE RESULTS

LD121551 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 6, 6 Feb 81 pp 8-9

[V. Levonov article: "The Aim--Disarmament"]

[Excerpts] The Disarmament Committee has a very full program. On the agenda is discussion of a range of nuclear disarmament problems, questions of a complete and universal ban on nuclear weapons tests and the strengthening of security guarantees to nonnuclear states. An important task is to reach agreements on banning chemical and radiological weapons. The committee's participants are engaged in elaborating all-embracing disarmament program defining directions and priorities in this sphere.

All these and a number of other questions are at different stages of examination. In some spheres much work has already been done and there is a relatively firm basis for achieving concrete agreements. In other spheres they are still only feeling for generally acceptable approaches, and concrete talks are still in the future. Naturally, one must be aware that the problems under discussion are very complex and touch on many aspects of a political, military and technical nature, and therefore require comprehensive, thorough analysis.

While adopting realistic positions and taking all the difficulties into account, it is nonetheless possible to assert, with every justification, that the committee could achieve tangible results in its current session. All that is needed is good will on the part of all the participants and a businesslike, productive approach to the questions being discussed, preventing attempts to divert this body into discussion of completely fabricated or irrelevant issues and attempts to use this forum for slanderous propaganda.

On the basis that there are not international problems which cannot be resolved by means of talks with reasonable consideration for mutual interests, the Soviet Union, together with the other socialist states, puts forwad concrete, practicable proposals. ast year alone, the socialist countries have to their credit the broad program of concrete steps in consolidating peace an' detente put forward at the May conference of the W aw Pact Political Consultative Committee; the businesslike proposals on this score elaborated in October 1980 at the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee session; and the initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at the 35th UN General Assembly session, in the Disarmament Committee and at other forums.

There is considerable evidence that a significant majority of states advocate putting disarmament on a practical footing.

The present Disarmament Committee session has begun work on the threshold of the 26th CPSU Congress. The decisions of this forum of Soviet communists and the congresses of other socialist countries' fraternal parties, which always devote priority attention to questions of strengthening peace and detente and reducing the danger of war, will without doubt make a new contribution to the peoples' stuggle to curb the arms race. They will give impetus to the work of the Geneva committee, whose main aim is disarmament.

WORK OF DELHI NONALIGNED CONFERENCE CONTINUES

Speech by DRA's Dost

LD122209 Moscow TASS in English 1322 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb, TASS--The Afghan people did not and does not threaten anyone and would like to live in peace with its neighbors, Shah Mohammad Dost, Afghan minister of foreign affairs, said today at the non-aligned foreign ministers' conference. We suggest that the neighboring states put an end to the anti-Afghan actions which are being carried out from their territories, and we are again reaffirming our readiness to sit down together with them at the negotiating table on the basis of the proposals put forward in the Afghan Government's statement dated May 14, 1980. Shah Mohammad Dost emphasised that a withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from the territory of Afghanistan can be effected only provided an end is put to the aggressive actions and other forms of outside interference in the DRA's internal affairs.

"It is not our fault," Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out, "that some of countries neighboring on us are trying to prevent a constructive solution to the existing problems on various pleas which are often artificial ones. It is understandable that their actions are obviously prompted from the outside. Those, who loudly demand a withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops, in practice do everything to prevent a solution to this question at all costs."

The representative of Afghanistan pointed out further that the conference is being held in the conditions when U.S. imperialism is again spiralling up the arms race and has put forward the notorious strategy of a "limited nuclear strike" and has declared a number of areas of the world as a "zone of its vital interests," using that as a plea for escalating the military might in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean.

The expansion of U.S. naval presence in the Indian Ocean area, Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out, fully contradicts the resolutions of the United Nations and the forums of the non-aligned countries, which are demanding that the Indian Ocean be made a zone of peace, is creating a threat of direct armed interference in the internal affairs of the states of the region.

"We hold," the minister emphasised, "that the realistic peace proposals on the demilitarisation of the Persian Gulf, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech before the Indian parliamentarians, merit the closest attention and all-round consideration. Their implementation will help ensure peace in one of the most explosive areas of the planet."

In his speech Shah Mohammad Dost condemned armed provovations against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and declared in support of the three states' constructive proposals aimed at establishing a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Indochina. He expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the restoration of its legitimate rights to the establishment of an independent state.

The speaker emphasised that the ideals which the Nonaligned Movement upholds accord with the hopes of the peoples of the whole world who jointly struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism, including Zionism and apartheid, against expansionism and exploitation, all forms and manifestations of foreign diktat and hegemonism.

Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that the curbing of the arms race and the taking of practical steps towards disarmament are of major importance not only for the ensurance of peace and security of peoples but also for the acceleration of the socio-economic progress of all states and first of all of the developing countries. He called for the polling of efforts of the nonaligned countries and all progressive forces in the struggle for disarmament.

Dost Press Conference

LD122024 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb, TASS--The April revolution in Afghanistan, which was the most economically backward feudal state in the region, meets the tasks of the country's historic development and the vital interests and aspirations of the absolute majority of its population.

Shah Mohammed Dost, foreign minister of Afghanistan, stated this at a press conference today. However, some elements in Afghanistan in alliance and with support from a number of foreign states undertook the attempt to monopolise power, which created a real threat of the restoration of the former regime. Shah Mohammed Dost stressed that the plot has been uncovered and done away with thanks to the timely and resolute actions by the ruling party and its leadership. Under these conditions, external forces, in pursuance of their selfish interests, began armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and interference in its domestic affairs.

The new leadership of the country adopted effective measures to repulse the counter-revolution and eliminate the consequences of the abuses and crimes of Amin and his henchmen. Shah Mohammad Dost pointed out that the elaboration of the provisional constitution, which created the foundation of the political system of the new state that reliably guarantees the rights of the Afghan people, became an important stage of the democratic transformation in Afghanistan. Establishment of an extensive democratic front which will contribute to preparing conditions for holding elections will become a big step in this process.

Shah Mohammed Dost said that the policy of the Afghan Government is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence with all countries, mutual respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and peaceful settlement of outstanding problems. Shah Mohammed Dost stressed that his delegation arrived for the conference in New Delhi with a clear-cut and open stand and intention to make its contribution to resolving important problems facing nonaligned countries.

Responding to journalists' question, the Afghan foreign minister said that the DRA Government continues to favour talks with Pakistan and Iran without any preconditions. Shah Mohammed Dost expressed regret over the unflexible stand taken lately on this issue by the Pakistani Government. The existing problems directly concern Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, and their solution can be attained only through efforts of these countries. Speaking about the presence of a limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, Shah Mohammed Dost pointed out that they do not interfere in any way in the domestic affairs of the country and remain there with the sole purpose of protecting its revolution from the interference in its internal affairs by the forces of imperialism and reaction.

KORIONOV CITED ON POLAND, AFGHANISTAN, CHINA

LD121201 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 7 Feb 81 p 7

[Rafael Paro report: "Soviet 'Propagandist' Analyzes World Situation"]

[Text] "It is dangerous to ask such a question of an old propagandist," Vitaliy Korionov said Thursday evening [5 February] at the Soviet scientific and cultural center in Helsinki, when he was asked to comment on the situation in Poland.

"You would never get me to stop," he explained. But the analyses this PRAVDA commentator gave of Poland, and also of the Nordic countries, Afghanistan, China and the international situation as a whole, were an interesting expose of Soviet attitudes.

As far as Poland was concerned Korionov began by describing the former regime's economic and political mistakes under Edward Gierek's leadership. Countless millions of zlotys were ploughed into infrastructure and factories, projects which were never finished, which never gave any return.

The former regime tried to solve its problems by raising large loans abroad, including in the West. According to Western figures the indebtedness to the West amounts to $24 billion. Poland's foreign exchange earnings went entirely into servicing these loans.

"The mistakes and errors the Polish leadership made affected the working class and caused dissatisfaction. Western propaganda now claims that the Poles are dissatisfied with socialism. But this is not true," Korionov said. "The Poles are dissatisfied that fundamental socialist principles were distorted."

The dissatisfaction has been exploited by counterrevolutionary forces inside and outside Poland. In 1975 Polish exiles gathered in Geneva and founded an organization which in 1976 became known as the Workers Self-Defense Committee [KOR], Korionov said.

One of the driving forces within the KOR was Jacek Kuron, a 34-year-old who had been expelled from the party and who had twice been sentenced in court for counterrevolutionary activities. Kuron has had frequent contact with various centers in the West which have provided him with books and money.

"The old Polish leadership did not deal promptly with the counterrevolutionary organizations, despite the fact that they dealt their heaviest blows against the party," Vitaliy Korionov pointed out.

The events in Poland are an important lesson for the communist parties. They show how things can go when one allows oneself to wallow in luxurious living and forgets socialist principles. We are seeing the consequences now, Korionov said.

The party lost the support of the people. Developments led to a situation in which the party leadership no longer was able to deal with the situation in the party, while the party was unable to deal with the situation in the country.

To all intents and purposes Solidarity is led by Lech Walesa, a 38-year-old worker who has 4 years of elementary education and a father in the United States.

"I consider Walesa to be a merely a puppet. It is not he who defines policy, but advisers like Kuron," Korionov said.

Even a number of men of the church are among Walesa's advisers, the circles around Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. The church exerts enormous influence in Poland. Between 85 and 90 percent of Poles are believers, and even two-thirds of the party members are said to be Catholics, Korionov said.

The church's position in Poland changed considerably a few years ago. Before that there were 7,000 churches in the country, now there are 14,000. Before there were 12,000 priests, now there are 18,000. In addition there are hundreds of convents.

The Catholic Church is working cleverly in comparison with the class enemy, Korionov pointed out.

"The Polish Church learned a lesson from Hungary in 1956, when the church was the loser."

According to Korionov it is not necessary to look very far for the instigators. Who was Carter's adviser? Answer: Zbigniew Brzezinski. Who was secretary of state? Answer: Edmund Muskie. Who was elected pope? Answer: Cardinal Karol Wojtyla. All three are Poles.

The reactionary forces are pinning great hopes on the counterrevolution in Poland, Korionov said, believing that it is an artificial tension that is being maintained in the country.

"But the healthy forces are being strengthened in Poland and the new leadership is gathering strength for a showdown. It is expecting to be able to solve the task with political means, and we are of the same view," Korionov said.

But to reestablish a balance in society will take time, and the reactionary forces do not want to give the national leaders this time. The counterrevolutionary forces are creating artificial strikes, proceeding from the premise "the worse the situation, the better things are."

Although a political solution will take a long time, it is still possible.

"The Soviet people have noted with satisfaction that Finland is among the countries in the world working for detente," Vitaliy Korionov stressed.

We support the idea of a nuclear-free Nordic zone. The proposal has greater importance today when the Americans are seeking to stockpile nuclear arms in Norway and even introduce them into Sweden.

When Korionov was asked to be more precise about Norway and Sweden he explained that Sweden does not belong to NATO whereas Norway does.

"The Pentagon and the NATO leaders exert pressure on Norway. They have forced the Norwegians to agree to store heavy arms on Norwegian territory for a division which would be airlifted in during a crisis situation, but what is the intention?" Korionov asked.

"Sweden is not a part of NATO. However, the intention is that the country's neutrality should not remain in force in the future. NATO and U.S. circles are trying to find opportunities to win Sweden over too. However, Sweden has not given in," Korionov explained.

"I will say frankly that we had difficulty in deciding on the limited military presence in Afghanistan."

Fourteen times, under three different Afghan governments, the Soviet Union received requests for help--under Taraki, Amin and Karmal. When the 14th request came we had to agree.

The Afghan revolution was saved. The United States and China did not succeed in turning the country into an anti-Soviet bastion, although the United Staes, China, Pakistan and Iran are waging war on the Afghan Government. Now it is clear that the counter-revolutionary forces have suffered a defeat.

"The world is full of unrest," Korionov said. "The 1970's were good, they were the years of detente. Now imperialism has become more aggressive because it feels threatened."

Imperialism is on the way out. U.S. imperialism is beset by depression and deep crises. The dollar no longer functions as the West's currency. Countries such as Angola, Mozambique, South Yeman, Ethiopia, Iran, Afghanistan, Nicaragua and Zimbabwe have detached themselves from capitalism.

During the seventies the arms situation altered to the benefit of the socialist countries. The United States no longer has its nuclear monopoly. In the United States it is claimed that there is no parity between U.S. and Soviet strategic arms and for this reason the Americans want to change the balance.

President Ronald Reagan wants to achieve superiority. In 5 years the Pentagon will reach this superior strength and the tension in the world will depend on this. Reagan wants to invest more in the enormous armaments which already exist. Even today there is enough armament to kill everyone 15 times over. Is there any point in increasing this figure to 17 times? Korionov asked.

Jimmy Carter's last 3 years were aimed at [riktade mot; possibly intended to mean "directed against"] detente. The Reagan administration obviously wants to increase tension.

In the new U.S. administration Wall Street men and the East coast's monopoly capitalist are represented. In Reagan's "kitchen cabinet"--of the type Andrew Jackson had--the capitalists from California are represented.

"The youngest person in this Cabinet is 63 and the oldest 82. The West has often said that the Soviet Union is led by men who are far too old. But now it looks as if the United States is going to surpass us."

Alexander Haig is the most dangerous, since he fills the important post of secretary of state. He is known to be a hawk and was NATO chief. He is anti-soviet and anticommunist, like Reagan.

It is difficult to guess what U.S. foreign policy will be. It has been said that the administration has 6 months to shape its line.

Reagan and Haig have delivered alarming speeches. It is strange that Haig did not have something more sensible to say than that the Soviet Union supports world terrorism. I thought he was more intelligent, Korionov said.

"But there are some things which have to be taken into consideration. It is not so much a question of how the President views the matter. It is more important to know how he will act in a real situation."

Vitaliy Korionov quotes something that he describes as a typical phrase of Richard Allen: "There are certain basic facts governing the way in which the president must act. We do not control the world situation at present."

This is an important admission, Korionov said. It is really a long time since the United States was able to control the world situation.

"It is not imperialism which has control but the anti-imperialist forces."

The United States does not have military superiority and will not achieve it, we will not allow it. We are now seeking superiority, we are seeking balance, Korionov assured his audience.

The Soviet Union's relations with China are still tense, despite the fact that the Chinese have not staged any border diversions recently, Korionov said.

The Soviet Union has proposed negotiations intended to normalize relations between the two countries. Negotiations on the border conflict have been going on for several years without results. However, it is possible to note that economic ties are functioning and there is trade between the two countries.

"We do not think there will be war between China and the Soviet Union," Korionov pointed out. "Not because the Chinese do not want a war, but because the balance of strength between the Soviet Union and China makes it impossible for the Chinese to attack us."

China wants to become the partner of the imperialists. The question of U.S. arms for China has been current for some time. Reagan has hinted that it could only be arms governed by restrictions. Presumably only in such quantities and qualities that they cannot be used against the United States, Korionov said, adding that it is possible that the West has learned something from its experiences when it supplied arms to Hitler's Germany.

Vitaliy Korionov repeated the Soviet view that the NATO decision on the so-called Eurostrategic arms is very dangerous since it is designed to turn Europe into a battlefield once again.

The strategic arms sited in the United States can reach the Soviet Union in around 30 minutes. But the U.S. medium-range missiles which will be deployed in Europe will reach the Soviet Union in 3-4 minutes. This means a considerable change, Korionov stressed.

"We have warned the states in Europe. But we do not want to put pressure on anyone. We will not be the first to attack anyone, but if we are attacked we must respond."

Carter's Presidential Directive 59 means that it is assumed that a limited nuclear war is possible, but if we are attacked we must defend ourselves. This means war in Europe. The Americans' attitude indicates that they want to shift the war from the United States to Europe.

"We have not had a war in Europe for 36 years. We must see to it that the vicious circle from the past remains broken," said Vitaliy Koronov--the "old propagandist" but also the acknowledged intelligent and incisive foreign affairs commentator on the party newspaper, PRAVDA.

TASS ISSUES ANNOUNCEMENT ON U.S. IDEA OF REALITIES

LD130854 Moscow TASS in English 0845 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 13 Feb, TASS--The national Soviet newspapers have today published the following TASS announcement headlined "Divorced From the Reality."

Statements are being made in Washington indicating that the leading figures of the new U.S. administration have a very vague idea of the present-day realities.

How else can one assess, for instance, the pronouncements by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig on ABC television to the effect that the states that wish to have friendly relations with the Reagan administration should adhere to a new acceptable code of conduct in the world?

They in Washington, who claim the role of world lawgivers, make no secret as to what conduct they regard as acceptable for the United States and what conduct they view as "unacceptable." They unequivocally class as "unacceptable" everything, in particular, what they scornfully described as "the so-called national liberation movements." They anathematize both these movements and everybody who sympathize with them and give these movements any support, those who do not wish to align themselves with the U.S. policy, in other words those who are rejecting Washington's diktat.

How far one must be divorced from the reality in order to take such a stand in international affairs. If they in Washington seriously believe that in the 80's of the 20th Century such a policy, which fully disregards historical experience, has any chance of success, this is a deep and dangerous delusion. Certain persons in Washington would be well advised to pinch themselves in order to make sure that they are not dreaming.

SHISHKIN ASSESSES CURRENT SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD122114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0545 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Talk by international affairs journalist Gennadiy Shishkin in the "Topical Problems of International Life" program: "The Dangerous Course of the U.S. Administration"]

[Text] Good day comrades. It is now the fourth week since the new administration started work in Washington. The Democrats have been replaced by the Republicans. It has long been the practice in the United States for each new president at his inauguration--as they call the ceremony of taking office there--to be generous in promises of peace and prosperity and to call upon the citizens to rally behind him so as to achieve those aims. President Reagan was not one to depart from that tradition. In his 15-minute speech he solemnly declared that peace is the innermost aspiration of the U.S. people and promised to carry on talks to consolidate it.

The new President did not depart from the U.S. tradition in yet another respect. No sooner had the inauguration band finished playing than he sharply changed his tone, confirming once more that the Democratic and Republic Parties represent only the interests of big capital and the military-industrial complex, and faithfully serve them. It was for that precise reason that the new U.S. Government was so ready to take up the militarist baton of the Carter administration, and the Pentagon duly came in for a generous gift: The military budget for the new financial year of 1982 amounts to the astronomic total of $200 billion, which is 14.6 percent more than in the current year. Even the New York TIMES newspaper was concerned, asking whether such an escalation of the arms race would not end in economic disaster.

But Reagan, as Defense Secretary Weinberger said, has a quite different view of the matter. Speaking in the Senate Armed Services Committee, he said: It is already clear that the level of military spending for the 1981 and 1982 financial years is not high enough, and we will build up the military potential.

The new leaders of the United States, disregarding the wishes of the world public, want to try again to impose the production and deployment of neutron weapons in West Europe. The implementation of a program of wide-scale aggressive preparations is continuing in other parts of the globe, too. The setting up of the Rapid Deployment Force is being accelerated. The network of military support bases in Oman, Somalia and Egypt is being extended. The stockpiling of heavy armaments, is being carried out in Norway, near to the borders with the Soviet Union. The U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf is being expanded and consolidated.

The Pentagon is now conducting 20-day maneuvers of its strategic forces under the name "Global Shield-81" which simulate a nuclear war. Directly taking part in these exercises are more than 100,000 servicemen, 800 aircraft including the strategic air force and intercontinental ballistic missiles. Bringing all this might into operation cannot be considered in any other way than as a provocation. And that is confirmed, too, by the scenario of the exercises which envisages simultaneously putting into the air more than 400 aircraft. The planes are directed toward the Soviet Union to simulate strikes on enemy targets. The launching of ballistic missiles of the Minuteman type into the Western part of the Pacific Ocean is also being carried out.

Our radio listeners will be well aware of the latest public statements by the leaders of the new U.S. administration, President Reagan and Secretary of State Haig, who have given themselves to deliberately distorted assessments of the aims and nature of the international activity of our country. The President maintained, in particular, that detente has so far been a one-way street which the Soviet Union has used to achieve its aims. Haig alleged that the USSR is involved in international terrorism. That crude and malicious deceit was exposed in a TASS statement. The Soviet Union has always been, and continues to be in principle opposed to the theory and practice of terrorism, including in international relations. Terrorism is a thing alien to the world view of Soviet people and the policy of the Soviet state. Conversely, it is U.S. imperialism that is pursuing a policy of terror against the peoples and countries fighting for their independence, and it bears responsibility for the emergence of hotbeds of tension and the cult of force which is being propagated by Washington in the international arena.

All this points to the fact that the supporters of the so-called tough line have the upper hand in the new U.S. Government. Urging on the malicious anti-Soviet campaign inherited from the previous administration, they are endeavoring to destroy all the positive things that have been achieved in the course of the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. But a display of toughness has by no means always been a sign of strength, and has never yet been evidence of wisdom.

What comes to mind in this connection is an episode of 20 years ago when President Kennedy, having just taken office, tried to be tough with Cuba, also to the accompaniment of an anti-Soviet campaign. The result was the well-known fiasco of the Bay of Pigs. Shortly afterward, the president received a group of soviet journalists in the White House, of whom I was one. He made no mention, of course, of the lessons his administration had drawn from that episode. But after a short and for the most part polite conversation, he led us over to a painting on the wall and said: This picture is the work of your great artist Ayvazovskiy. You see it depicts naval vessels. Although it is not immediately obvious, you might like to know that the painting shows a Russian squadron outside New York harbor. That was in 1863 at the height of the Civil War in the United States between the industrial North and the slave-owning South.

Britain at the time supported the southern secessionists, and the appearance of the Russian squadron making a demonstration of friendship off America's shores helped remove the threat of a direct intervention by the British Navy on the side of the slaveowners. Although it was left unsaid, Kennedy's thoughts about what history could teach us were clear. Beginning with the time when, during the struggle of the U.S. colonies against Britain for their independence, Russia declared a policy of armed neutrality, which at the time helped the U.S. revolutionaries, and ending with the coalition against Hitler during World War II, and the natural and healthy state of realtions between America and our country was cooperation and not confrontation.

It was also clear that even afterward as that quite evident truth began to make itself understood, back in the days of President Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson, little was required so as to begin clearing away the obstacles of the cold war.

An outstanding role in that noble cause, was played by two congresses of our party, the 24th and 25th, at which the Soviet peace program was formulated. Step by step in the practice of international relations there were established the principles of peaceful coexistence. In Soviet-U.S. relation, too, beginning with the conclusion in 1972 of the SALT I treaty, it also seemed that a watershed had been reached.

But in recent times that beneficial process has been sharply braked. Washington is attempting to mount a frontal attack on detente. Americans are now being persistently inculcated with the idea that sooner or later there will be a nuclear war but that the Americans themselves have nothing particular to worry about because, even with quite unsophisticated civil defense facilities, such a war could not only be survived but even won.

U.S. militarist circles are inculcating the completely groundless idea that by whipping up the arms race capitalist America will be able to undermine the economic positions of socialism. The reactionary U.S. weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT states plainly: The White House proceeds from the premise that the Russians will suffer much more as a result of the breakdown of talks on the limitation of strategic arms and an uncontrolled arms race.

All these calculations, of course, are built on sand. As the Soviet leaders have frequently emphasized, the Soviet Union will not permit any military superiority over it. As regards Washington's conceited assertions that capitalist America can have its cake and eat it, everyday life quite clearly disproves them.

In the White House now one conference of economic experts follows another. President Reagan has already appeared on television to give a review of the economic situation of the country. He was forced to admit that the United States is in the grip of the most serious economic crisis in recent times. He mentioned such gloomy indicators as inflation, running at 12-13 percent a year, unemployment at around 8 million, the national debt amounting to $934 billion, and so on. The hasty measures taken by the administration have not had, nor can they have any practical results. Moreover, they could not but draw a wave of dissatisfaction among the population, given that their purpose is to support an escalation of the arms race at the cost of a reduction in social spending or, in other words, by means of more belt tightening by ordinary Americans. Trying to give himself room for maneuver and somehow quell that disatisfaction, President Reagan has declared that on 18 February he will personally put before Congress the new government's emergency economic program.

In parallel with this, the mass media have been drafted into further building up the so-called Soviet military threat. An old and hackneyed device! Behind the smokescreen of an anti-Soviet campaign and in the atmosphere of an artificially created international crisis, the U.S. ruling circles are attempting to distract the attention of the masses from their own economic failures and make them accept sacrifices in the interests of the military-industrial complex.

A genuine solution to the real, and not invented problems of today's America is possible not by following the path of the arms race and the heightening of international tension, but in the conditions of detente and the constructive development of mutually advantageous relations with all states. For that very reason the broad world public, including that in the United States, welcomed with great understanding and a sense of responsibility the TASS statement which suggested to Washington that it should think seriously about what advantage there could be from continuing the hostile anti-Soviet campaign which has been started there. The Soviet Union proposes in a business-like manner to the United States that it should turn to the really important matters which, as we see, would mean a great deal in terms of regulating Soviet-U.S. relations and normalizing the international situation as a whole.

ITALIAN MINISTER COLOMBO MEETS REAGAN, BUSH, HAIG

LD130746 Moscow TASS in English 0735 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Washington, 13 Feb, TASS--President Ronald Reagan met in the White House on Thursday with the visiting Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. The meeting was also attended by Vice President George Bush, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Presidential National Security Adviser Richard Allen.

The White House has refused to inform about the agenda of the meeting, but as is seen from statements by its participants and reports in the U.S. press, it was marked by Washington's growing pressure on its West European allies in order to further draw them into its militaristic policy, to subordinate them to Washington's demand on the deployment on their territory of new U.S. nuclear missiles.

As newsmen were told after the meeting by U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, special attention was devoted to the "cohesion of the Atlantic community" and to what was described as the necessity to rectify the East-West military disbalance. As is known using the myth about U.S. "military lag," Washington is speedily preparing a new round of the arms race in order to achieve military supremacy over the Soviet Union. President Ronald Reagan has been reported to thank the present Italian Government for the latter's support for the military efforts of the USA and in particular for the consent to deploy on Italy's territory new U.S. nuclear missiles. Observers declare that such a demonstration of "gratitude" is aimed at encouraging Italy to agree further to the deployment on its territory of the other latest types of the U.S. weapons, in particular of the neutron bomb.

BRAZINSKAS AFFAIR SHOWS TRUE STANCE ON TERRORISM

LD130154 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] On the 11th of this month the Soviet Foreign Minister issued a note to the American Embassy in Moscow demanding that the United States should stop harboring father and son Brasinaskas and hand them over to the Soviet Union. Here's a commentary by Viktor Yenikeyev.

The father and son Brazinskas are the terrorists who hijacked in 1970 an Aeroflot liner to Turkey, killing an air hostess and wounding two members of the crew. In 1976 they reappeared in the United States, the immigration authorities in the United States failed to detain them in New York airport because, as the American side put it, the two were lost in a crowd.

According to general legislative rules accepted by all civilized nations, the Brazinskases are guilty of committing a grave crime and should be put on trial. There are appropriate laws in the American legislation, but despite this the American authorities are in fact harboring the two bandits. The Senate and Congress are to consider resolutions calling for granting political asylum to them. It is absolutely impossible that it would occur to the American authorities to show such concern for criminals of some other nationality guilty of such grave crimes. Perhaps the State Department officials just fall under the spell of those who are prepared to slander the Soviet Union. Understandably enough, the Brazinskases bent over backwards to slander this country, and the Carter administration decided to ignore both American and international laws under which people guilty of international terrorism are severely punished.

Anti-Soviet pronouncements by the two bandits prove more valuable for the American administration than international accepted moral principles. Washington's stand on the issue of the Brazinskases confirms the fact that Washington is prepared to sponsor any act of international terrorism provided it is carried out under a pretext suitable to the United States. This is the only way to explain why fascist thugs of the Kahane mob or of other extremist organizations can feel free to attack Soviet diplomats or mock them.

In recent weeks these actions have been stepped up and now look like a well-organized terrorist campaign. Representatives of any country that follows the policy disapproved by Washington can fall victim to such a campaign. The case of father and son Brazinskas shows what Washington's stand on international terrorism really is.

HAIG: MILITARY MIGHT 'KEY FOREIGN POLICY FACTOR'

LD122046 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 12 Feb, TASS--U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in an interview with the magazine NEW REPUBLIC has sketchily outlined the foreign policy objectives and tasks of the new U.S. administration.

He explained that their attainment is expected to be achieved through U.S. military might which he described as a "key factor". He said he was always opposed to limiting the increase of military appropriations to three per cent a year and proposed a 5 to 7 per cent increase.

Alexander Haig made no secret of the fact that the United States is trying to expand its military presence in the area of the Persian Gulf. The United States, he stressed, intends to assure this presence both on the ground and in the air. He then proceeded to lay a claim, in an outspoken manner, to world domination which the United States intends to try to achieve through the instrumentality of NATO. The U.S. secretary of state proclaimed the whole of the globe to be actually the area of NATO's concern.

Questioned as to whether Washington intended to revise the concept of detente, Alexander Haig said that the U.S. administration will lay the stress on the "linkage" as the main feature underlying East-West relations. The concept of "linkage" is now to be applied to the East-West relations in their totality.

The notion of "linkage", as is known, was intended by the previous administration of J. Carter to justify the reneging by the U.S. on its commitments within the framework of the SALT process, its violation of the foundations of the relations between the USSR and the USA and the undermining of detente.

In Haig's answers to other questions there clearly sounded the annoyance of the new U.S. secretary of state over the reluctance on the part of some of the West European allies to agree to a "more effective integration" with Washington especially in the military field. Alexander Haig said that one of the tasks before the United States was to make the European allies understand that all will have to make a big contribution.

Alexander Haig devoted much space in his interview to the so-called "international terrorism", saying that in the opinion of the United States "the problem" is of the topmost priority. He admitted what was at issue was the suppression by the United States of the national liberation movements.

The new U.S. secretary of state recognised that Washington regarded the provision of economic aid and military supplies to other countries as a valuable and irreplaceable instrument for the attainment of its foreign policy objectives.

COLBY VIEWS ON FORMATION OF 'ELITE' UNIT CITED

LD130224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2015 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (TASS)--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes: One needs just 200 trained men to carry out any mission.

Their targets would be activists of the national liberation movements in Africa, Central America and the Near East. They would be "an elite in diversionary work" which should be subordinate only to the Pentagon and the CIA. Otherwise, as experience has shown, everything can end up failing and inquires and protests can start...

What are these? Are they secret instructions for the preparation of terrorist acts? No, they are the main thoughts in an article by William Colby, former director of the U.S. espionage agency, which was carried by the Washington POST. In the article he openly calls for the creation of a gang of cuthroats in order to force the leaders of sovereign states to submit to the political diktat and economic expansion of American imperialism.

In Colby's view the "elite at diversionary work" in question should join the ranks of the Rapid Deployment Force and turn it into a more effective instrument to executive Washington's will.

The Rapid Deployment Force--the favorite brainchild of the U.S. brasshats which has been created on the wave of the militarist hysteria of recent years--has been set up as an instrument of international piracy. Its units were prepared to shed blood in Iran. Now they are threatening Arab states and trying to achieve for U.S. monopolies the "right" to plunder the underground energy resources of the Near East.

Colby wants to impart the U.S. espionage agency's experience in terrorist acts to Washington's "police team." By openly and plainly arguing in the pages of the capital's newspaper about the practice of terror, Colby is in essence equating it with Washington's official policy.

PRC JOINS IMPERIALIST DESIGNS ON GULF REGION

LD122042 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS--TASS observer Sergey Kulik writes: It is not accidental that the sending of units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces to Oman for the participation in the exercises here to last for eight weeks coincided in time with the intensification of China's activity in the Oman Sultanate. It was noted in the progressive press of Arab countries that in recent months the Chinese have considerably stepped up the construction of roads leading to hard-of-access areas of Oman. Beijing thus helped the United States in the strategic development of the Omar territory [words indistinct] military bases.

Chinese diplomacy started courting the reactionary regime of Sultan Qabus Ibn Sa'id back in 1977. The West German news agency DPA then reported from Muscat: "China wishes to help the sultan in his struggle against Oman's People's Liberation Front." Beijing was also intensively backing organizations and groupings that found shelter in the territory of the Oman Sultanate. Reporting this, the Lebanese newspaper AL DUNIA stresses that China is taking part in the formation of military camps in the south western part of Oman. The enemies of the Yemen people will be supplied with Chinese weapons; the first consignments of the Chinese weapons were already supplied to Oman. Besides that, Chinese military instructors will soon arrive in Oman and start training saboteurs, AL DUNIA writes.

The relations between Beijing and Muscat became particularly warm when Sultan Qabus, after the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, started openly claiming the role of a "mini-gendarme" for the protection of the U.S. interests in that oil-rich area. The Chinese press spreading misinformation highly assessed the consent of Qabus to give to the United States the access to military bases in Oman's territory and the arrangement to deploy at these bases a 24-thousand strong contingent of the United States Rapid Deployment Forces. The pro-American course of Qabus caused a sharp criticism in neighbouring Arab countries, and the building up of the U.S. might at naval and air bases [passage indistinct] in Masira and other areas of Oman implemented by the United States under the false pretext of the "protection" of the Persian Gulf from the alleged "Soviet menace" was assessed as an encroachment on freedom, security and independence of states of the region. In Beijing, the turning of Oman into a U.S. bridgehead for aggression against neighbouring countries was described by RENMIN RIBAO as "an important contribution to the preservation of order in the Persian Gulf."

Many foreign policy observers note that in addition to support for Washington's aggressive course in the Persian Gulf, Chinese diplomacy follows its own hegemonistic aims in Oman. Beijing clearly wishes to get entrenched in that country which plays the role of the "guard of the Strait of Hormuz" along which more than one billion tons of oil is carried every year. While buying nothing from Oman, China is persistently penetrating the industries connected with the infrastructure and defence, is planting Omanis who got education in the PRC in the propaganda institutions to spread anti-Sovietism and anti-communism. In order to instill its influence in Oman, China continues rendering assistance to Qabus in the struggle against the national liberation forces operating in the area of Dhofar.

The fact that Beijing is making a stake on Oman shows clearly that rejecting Soviet peace initiatives aimed at ensuring stability and security in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean area, Beijing teams up with the forces of imperialism in the actions aimed to complicate the situation in the area.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ATTACKS PRC'S EXPANSIONISM

LD131015 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 3

[Article by A. Mirov: "Along the Path of Expansion"]

[Text] As is well known, we do not choose our neighbors. However, this axiom could scarcely lighten the mood of those Asian states which have a common border with China. The Asian salient has been and remains the main one in the Beijing leaders' hegemonistic aspirations.

"China," J. Nehru noted, "wants the other countries around it to be within the sphere of its influence.... China wants to be the dominant power in Asia."

If we are to judge by the geographical maps fabricated in Beijing, approximately half the Asian Continent consists of "forfeited Chinese territories." Is it any wonder that the Beijing rulers have had a hand in 19 of the 30 military conflicts which have flared up here in the postwar period?

The Chinese leadership's great power-chauvinist aspirations appear particularly clearly in Beijing's mutual relations with its southern neighbors. Citing the neighboring countries' erstwhile vassal dependence on the "Middle Empire," the modern Chinese emperors, in the wake of their predecessors, view Southeast Asia as a natural sphere of Chinese influence. The "Great Helmsman" insisted on the need to "acquire" this region, one of the richest in the world from the viewpoint of natural resources (natural rubber, tin, jute, copra, and so forth).

The Indochinese patriots' historic victories over the U.S. interventionists and the Vietnamese people's unification into a single socialist state, the Southeast Asia cohesion of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea changed the correlation of forces in Souteast Asia in favor of national independence and social progress. The consolidation of socialism's positions in the region became a serious obstacle on the Beijing hegemonists' path. That is why their aggressive actions were aimed against the socialist states of Indochina which they intend to use as a springboard for further expansion in Southeast Asia.

The Chinese invasion of Vietnam in February-March 1979 showed that the present Chinese leaders are the successors of the Chinese emperors whose arrogant orders spoke of the need to "instill submission in the Vietnamese." This aggression has revealed the true face of the Chinese expansionists and revealed all the depth of the peril contained in their hegemonistic policy.

The tragic lesson of Kampuchea attests to how Beijing's expansionist designs can turn out for the Asian countries. Yet the mass annihilation of the Kampucheans undertaken by Pol Pot's clique was just the first stage of a broadly conceived military-strategic operation. In the long run the Beijing ruling clique intended to settle Chinese in the country once it had been "purged" of of its indigenous population.

Enlisting U.S. support, the Chinese politicians are continuing to fuel a serious hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia. Keeping up their armed provocations on the Vietnamese border, they are threatening to "teach a second lesson" to that sovereign state and are striving to revive the criminal Pol Pot clique in Kampuchea and are galvanizing subversive activity in Laos.

At the same time Beijing is stepping up pressure on the group of ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Thailand, the Philippines, Singapore and Malaysia). It is assisting the imperialist circles which are trying to turn this organization into a military bloc like SEATO.

PRC State Council Premier Zhou Ziyang who paid an official visit to Bangkok recently, tried by every means to force Thailand to support Beijing's efforts to create a so-called "united anti-Vietnamese front" and to step up support for the Pol Pot gangs entrenched on Thai territory, whence they carry out attacks against neighboring Kampuchea.

Beijing, as Zhou Ziyang's visit bears out, would like to make the ASEAN countries small change in its global game. Intimidating these countries with Vietnam's mythical "regional hegemonism" it is seeking to drag them into the wake of its policy, push them toward confrontation with the Indochinese states, destabilize the situation in the region, and prepare the ground here for Chinese expansion.

That is why Beijing, on the one hand, is importunately enticing the ASEAN countries with its "support" and on the other is provoking an aggravation of the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border and opposing any attempts to settle the issues connected with Kampuchea through negotiations.

This course steered by the Chinese rulers contradicts the fundamental interests of the states of the region. Mistrust in Beijing's policy is growing steadily here. Yet whatever the Maoists may proclaim, however they may try to attract attention to the nonexistent "Vietnamese danger," their continuing broad, subversive activity against the countries of this region remains an irrefutable fact. Nor are they abandoning their territorial claims on them.

The Indochinese states' constructive course counters the policy of hostility, suspicion and confrontation which Washington and Beijing are persistently seeking to impose on the Southeast Asian countries. The proposals formulated at the recent conference of foreign ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Ho Chi Minh City serve as a good basis for the normalization of the situation in this part of the world.

But it would be naive to suppose that the Maoists need Southeast Asia merely for its own sake. No, their gaze extends considerably further, in accordance with the notorious (Tsanshi) principle of the Chinese emperors which proclaimed that neighbors' lands should be swallowed up portion by portion like a silkworm devours leaves. Yet Southeast Asia is an important outpost which makes it possible to keep under control international shipping communications and routes between the Pacific and Indian Oceans. It opens up access to the South Asian subcontinent--the next target in the Beijing hegemonists' struggle for dominion in Asia.

China's ruling circles have long viewed peace-loving and nonaligned India as the main barrier on the path of the implementation of their great power-hegemonistic plans in Southeast Asia. The Chinese silkworm has already swallowed 36,000 square kilometers of Indian territory--in 1962. But appetite comes with eating: Beijing is now making territorial claims on India for approximately another 90,000 square kilometers.

For many years the Maoists have been supporting various extremist and separatist elements operating in the northeastern regions of India. Beijing's installation of the Karakoram Highway, whose military-strategic significance is obvious, and the stepped-up military buildup the Chinese are undertaking in Tibet have caused justified concern among the Indians. It is characteristic that in South Asia too the Maoists remain loyal to their "multitiered" diplomacy: They vary their subversive actions against sovereign states with hypocritical assurances of friendly feelings toward them (which also applies to countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and others).

At the same time Beijing is mounting a planned foreign policy siege against India, making attempts to aggravate its relations with the neighboring countries and above all with Pakistan. It is precisely in Pakistan that the Maoists see their main implement with whose aid they are counting on paving the way into South and Southeast Asia. The reasons for Beijing's pathological hatred for the Afghan revolution lie in the fact that this revolution put an end to its calculations to establish its control over Afghanistan and to implement its territorial claims against the eastern regions, which the Maoists include among their "lost lands." Hence Beijing's subversive activity against the people's power in Afghanistan and its participation in the "undeclared war" against the young republic.

"Beware not of the tiger with three maws but of people with two faces," the Eastern saying goes. The Chinese rulers' policy combines the ferocity of the former and the hypocrisy of the latter and it is therefore even more dangerous to peace and the independence of the Asian peoples.

'NORTHERN TERRITORIES DAY' ACTIVITIES SCORED

LD120925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Feb 81 p 5

[Correspondent Yu. Vdovin dispatch: "Gloomy Eve of Spring"]

[Text] Tokyo, 7 Feb--Setsubun--the eve of spring--is one of the most popular national festivals in Japan. It is celebrated at the beginning of February. "Happiness in the home--out with the devil," people say here on that day. And, scattering handfuls of beans which, the Japanese believe, chase away dark forces, they hope that everything bad will leave with the cold weather.

In nature, the Japanese spring is already being felt everywhere. In politics, however, cold winds are increasingly beginning to prevail. With the official authorities' approval a campaign of hostility toward the USSR has been launched on an unprecedented scale in the country. A "festival" has even been instituted for this campaign. It is called "Northern Territories Day" and is designed to activate revanchist events aimed at reviving Japanese militarism and revising the results of World War II. It has been decided to hold it on 7 February each year.

It has been decided to give Tokyo the role of chorus leader in the new "festival" which elevates anti-Sovietism to the rank of state policy and frees the hands of all who oppose peace, democracy and progress. Attempts are being made to make two other bases for this campaign out of Sapporo and Nemuro on Hokkaido where the Japanese and USSR borders come closest to each other.

Addressing an event organized by the official authorities in Tokyo on "Northern Territories Day," Prime Minister Z. Suzuki placed his main emphasis on persistent repetition of unfounded territorial claims on the USSR. He stated that the further development of relations between the two countries and the conclusion of a peace treaty between Japan and the USSR depend on meeting these absurd demands.

It is surprising that among the Tokyo event's 500 participants, who by no means reflect the entire Japanese people's opinion, there were also representatives of opposition parties including the Japanese Socialist Party and the Japanese Communist Party. Some of them openly call themselves the Soviet Union's friends. What brought them to the hall of Tokyo's marine transport club where the overwhelming majority of those assembled were people who both openly and secretly struggle against socialism and who, under the pretext of an imaginary "Soviet threat," are forcing the pace of militarization, reviving nationalism and cooperating with the world's most reactionary forces? What compelled them essentially to show solidarity with those whom they oppose in the Diet, at antiwar meetings and demonstrations and in the press by exposing their attempts to push the country toward a dangerous path? It is doubtful whether these parties' representatives believed the government statements that meeting the unfounded territorial claims would open the way toward "strengthening friendship and cooperation" with the USSR. By all accounts they were simply unable to understand the far-reaching plans of the reactionary circles who are trying to prepare the conditions for turning Japan into an aggressive military power by inflaming nationalist and revanchist feelings and to weaken the resistance of the country's progressive forces to the implementation of these plans.

Those who voluntarily or involuntarily are foisting this path on the Japanese people should remember how it ended 35 years ago. The country's future can only be safeguarded by strengthening relations of friendship, cooperation and mutual understanding with all countries. Instituting and holding the "day" commemorated today shows that by whipping up an anti-Soviet campaign Japan's ruling circles are trying to nullify everything positive in Japanese-Soviet relations which has been accumulated by the efforts of our countries' peoples over the years. This is a more than doubtful path fraught with dangerous consequences.

BOOK PROVES KURILS 'INALIENABLE PART' OF USSR

LD101401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 4

[Article by I. Latyshev, doctor of historical sciences: "Professor Koriyama's Treatise"]

[Text] The last few months in Japan have been marked by an intensification in the anti-Soviet campaign. Artificially whipping up tension, the opponents of Soviet-Japanese good neighborliness are for the umpteenth time making unfounded and illegal territorial claims aginst our country. Falsifying history, they are trying to persuade the Japanese and international public that the Kuril Islands are "age-old Japanese" land and to cast doubt on the legality of the postwar international agreements fixing the Soviet Union's present borders with Japan and on this basis to prove the existence of some kind of "unresolved territorial question."

The political intent of such assertions is obvious: to disorient Japanese public opinion and to whip up among the population anti-Soviet revanchist hysteria and thereby foster belligerent nationalist feeling, which would enable the ruling circles to change course to to an antidemocratic and militarist policy.

In these propaganda campaigns by the enemies of Japanese-Soviet good neighborliness an unseemly role is also played by those Japanese historians who stoop in their books and articles to distort the true history of Russian-Japanese and Soviet-Japanese relations, giving their compatriots the deliberately false impression that it was Japan and not Russia which was the first to discover and develop the Kuril Islands. But in history, as in any other science, the truth will invariably come out. The public is told the true facts in the works of honest scholars for whom a clear scientific conscience is more important than their personal well-being and the favor of the powers that be. Among the historical works in this category is a book published in Japan in 1980 by the late Professor Yesimitsu Koriyama of Kagoshima University entitled "A Study of the History of Japanese-Russian Relations at the End of the Bakamatsu Period."

The author spent 30 years studying the history of Russian discoveries in the Pacific Ocean and also of contacts between Japan and Russia throughout the 18th century. Having an excellent command of Russian, Koriyama, unlike most of his Japanese colleagues, drew not only on Japanese literature but also on archive material in Russian when writing his treatise.

The importance of Professor Koriyama's study is that it shows up the scientific worthlessness of most books by Japanese authors on the history of the Kuril Islands since these books, as Koriyama rightly points out, usually treat the problem one-sidedly, without taking into account archive material in Russian. In criticizing this literature Koriyama points out that both politically and ideologically it is imbued with hostility toward Russia and is thus guilty of a tendentious selection of material and bias.

With a mass of historical facts culled from archive materials in Japanese and Russian Koriyama convincingly pursues in the book the idea that, stated simply, the Kuril Islands, including Kunashir and Iturup, cannot be regarded as "age-old Japanese lands" and that attempts by Japanese politicians to make such assertions have no historical basis.

Professor Koriyama put in his book many historical facts previously deliberately ignored by tendentious Japanese researchers. The book shows in detail how from the start of the 18th century Russian explorers, representatives of the Russian-American company and Russian Government emissaries gradually opened up and developed the Kuril Islands, incorporating them into the Russian state. It discusses both the northern and southern Kurils, as well as the islands of Kunashir and Iturup, whose native population--the Ainu--the book makes clear, took Russian citizenship as early as 1778, that is 20 years before these islands were unilaterally declared Japanese possessions.

The book makes it abundantly clear that Russians were the first to develop the Kuril Islands economically and administratively. The Japanese Government's first official emissaries, the book points out, arrived on the Kurils only at the very end of the 18th century, after the Kurils had a Russian name, been populated by Russian settlers and incorporated into Russia and the local population had already adopted Russian ways.

The book also admits that in the second half of the 18th century the Japanese authorities were still lacking a clear conception both of the Kuril islands as a whole and of where the northern borders of Japanese territory itself lay. It points out, for example, that a Japanese Central Government official who had taken part in an exploratory expedition on the southern Kuril islands in 1785-86 described the island of Iturup in a dispatch as foreign territory for the reason that no representative of the Japanese authorities had ever visited the island.

Not only the Kurils, but also the northern part of Hokkaido was not considered to be Japanese territory by the Japanese Government of that time, that is the 18th century. The book makes it clear that in 1792 (Matsudayra Sadanobu), head of the Japanese Central Government, in his instructions to his subordinates issued in connection with the imminent Japanese-Russian talks, stated unequivocally that the area around Nemuro (Hokkaido Island) was not Japanese soil.

All these facts are most eloquent testimony to the baselessness of the historical excuses of the present supporters of territorial claims against the Soviet Union and of their demagogic assertions that the Kuril Islands, opened up and developed by Russians before the Japanese intrusion, are "age-old Japanese territory."

While giving credit to Professor Koriyama's scientific conscientiousness it must nevertheless be borne in mind that his views and conclusions on certain questions relating to Russian foreign policy and Japanese-Soviet relations are not convincing in every respect and in a number of cases do not tally with the contents of corresponding research by Soviet scholars. It would appear that on a number of questions the author was not, after all, able to resist succumbing to the influence of political forces of one sort or another.

For some reason the book also makes no mention of certain well-known facts. For example, the first invasion of the island of Iturup by a Japanese military force in 1779, during which identification posts erected by the Russians to register that the island was a Russian possession were deliberately destroyed and replaced with Japanese posts bearing corresponding Japanese inscriptions, escaped the author's attention.

But these details do not matter. The main thing is that taken as a whole Professor Koriyama's book exposes those falsifiers of history who close their eyes to the fact that Russia was the first to open up and develop the Kuril islands and are unwilling to acknowledge the historically illegality and groundlessness of the territorial concessions made by a war-weary Russia under Japanese pressure in 1855 and 1875. The value of Professor Koriyama's study lies precisely in the fact that it expands the historical horizons of the Japanese and gives them food for a more sober, sensible and objective assessment of the two countries' past and present relations. This purpose is served not so much by the author's grudging conclusions as by the historical facts assembled by him. These facts lead the unbiased observer to the conclusion that the postwar agreements under which the Kuril islands, formerly opened up and developed by the Russians, became Russian soil in perpetuity and an inalienable part of the Soviet Union are just and lawful.

KOREAN ELECTION LINKS WASHINGTON WITH 'TERRORISM'

LD121434 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] On Wednesday, 5,278 members of an electoral college were elected in South Korea, who, at the end of February, will have to name the country's president. We follow with a commentary written by Viktor (Olen):

It is well-known that any nation-wide election is no easy job and needs much preparation, plenty of money and the participation of many people. The present elections in South Korea are no exception if one does not take into account some specific traits of, one can say, a local nature. The preparations were indeed long and they began, one may say, with the events that took place in the town of Kwangju last May. Then, the townspeople took to the streets to declare their opposition to the pro-American regime. The latter, following consultations with Washington, dispatched military forces to the town, which drowned in blood the Kwangju rebellion. The subsequent months were marked by mass reprisals and death sentences passed on participants in the uprising by means of which the head of the regime, General Chun Tu-hwan, made it clear that he did not intend putting up with any opposition to his rule.

At the same time, Washington expressed the opinion that the Seoul regime needs to acquire some sheen of respectability which would save its friends from being compromised. This is how the idea of the presidential elections was born, which naturally no other than Chun Tu-hwan himself was to have profitted by. The subsequent reelection actions were more of a cosmetic nature. Over 800 political functionaries were arrested who could have offered even the slightest competition to the general, including those who dared to run in the elections. The press, too, got a taste of this honey. About one-fourth of all the country's publications were banned. Signboards were changed. The Central Intelligence Agency, which had become notorious to the extreme, changed its name to become the National Security Agency. The political grouping of General Chun Tu-hwan was christened the Party for Democratic Justice, and late in October the main advertising stunt was pulled off--the so-called referendum on the new Constitution which legalized the general's rule.

With this baggage, Chun Tu-hwan arrived in Washington, the first foreign functionary to be the guest of the new administration following its taking office. The hosts were extremely kind. They postponed the publication of a report by Congress on violations of human rights, including those perpetrated by the South Korean regime. During his Washington talks, the general was told that the new administration does not at all intend sticking its neck out with the rights of man but was concerned primarily with ensuring its political and military interests. Proceeding from this, the general's regime will continue to get all-round military, economic and political backing. In this way, newspapers say, Chun Tu-hwan has practically ensured a 100 percent guarantee of being elected president. But little was said of this. A different question is being widely debated: How should Washington's loud calls for combatting terrorism be interpreted if it is honoring and giving enormous credits to the Seoul regime which has elevated terror to the level of state policy?

BREZHNIV, TIKHONOV CONGRATUALTE JARUZELSKI

LD121210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russia 1155 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (TASS)--Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have sent a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski in which they cordially congratulate him on his appointment to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The congratulations express the firm conviction that "cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Poland, based on the inviolable principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will develop and strengthen for the good of the peoples of our fraternal countries and the cohesion of the socialist community, and in the interests of peace and security in Europe."

The Soviet leaders wished Wojciech Jaruzelski successes in his responsible work in the name of the consolidation of the socialist gains of independent Poland.

JARUZELSKI'S 12 FEB ADDRESS TO SEJM REPORTED

LD121742 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 12 Feb TASS--The session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic was today addressed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski. He stressed, as reported by PAP news agency, that the recent months had been full of numerous events. They had brought a considerable invigoration of public life and many positive changes. But, he said, they have also brought and are bringing serious anxieties and concerns. At the same time forces hostile to socialism are developing activities directed against socialism and Poland's alliances. Millions of people who have joined the new trade unions should dissociate themselves from this line and range themselves against these hostile forces,he said. All attempts at destabilising the internal situation weaken the state.

In recent months the state has been faced with the greatest danger, Wojciech Jaruzelski went on. We are threatened with economic chaos and fratricidal conflict.

The government will conscientiously and consistently act in the interests of socialist renovation and socialist democracy, will struggle against the deformations that have originated in the past, call to account those responsible for this evil, prevent all manifestations of dishonesty, everything that contradicts socialist ideology. But it is for the very same reason that I also firmly state that it is the constitutional duty of the government to protect the values connected with the organisation of our state, that the people's power possesses sufficient strength to bar the road to those people and processes which are bent on turning back the wheel of history, are bent on counter-revolution, Wojciech Jaruzelski said.

The government intends to honour all its commitments. In terms of real possibilities they are tremendous. They require first of all calm and work. That is why I am appealing to the trade unions, to all working people to give up all strike actions, he said. I am proposing at this moment to ensure three months of work--90 peaceful days. We want to use that time to sort out the most pressing problems of our national economy in order to make a review of the positive and negative circumstances, to tackle the most pressing social problems, to draw up and to start fulfilling a program of the country's economic stabilisation and a deep-going economic reform. We want to make it a period of a broad public dialogue. On my part I intend to form a standing committee on questions of cooperation with trade unions. It will be headed by a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, PAP agency reports, presented to the Sejm a number of questions on which the government will concentrate its current activities.

He said that the strengthening of socialist democracy is a vital requirement of socialism, a way to overcoming the crisis and a guarantee of averting any social upheavals in future.

We express conviction that the actions taken by the government will be met with understanding on the part of the church and the Christian public movement, W. Jaruzelski said.

In conclusion Wojciech Jaruzelski dwelt on international problems stressing the invariability of the main provisions of Polish foreign policy. They stem, he said, from the state interests of Poland, the bitter lessons of history and from belonging to the socialist community. They are a guarantee of the Polish people's vital interests. The government will stand guard over them, will take systematic steps along the road of further developing relations of friendship and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The government also intends to continue the policy of extensive, useful cooperation with all states of the world, to solidarise with the peoples struggling for freedom and independence. Poland will remain a true member of the political and defensive alliance --the Warsaw Treaty. All Poles are responsible for the destiny of Poland, for its existence as a sovereign and independent state and they are responsible first of all by their work which cannot be less intensive than in the case of the other peoples of Europe.

CSSR'S STROUGAL DISCUSSES SOCIALIST INTEGRATION

LD100927 Moscow TASS in English 1637 GMT 9 Feb 81

[Text] Prague, 9 Feb, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th congress of the party, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-1985 and in the Period up to 1990," which has been submitted to a nationwide discussion, confirms that the CPSU is consistently pursuing its policy of ensuring a further rise in the living standards of the Soviet people on the basis of a steady development of the national economy, and its policy of increasing the might and prestige of the Soviet Union, said Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Government of Czechoslovakia.

The Czechoslovak working people who are building a developed socialist society in close reliance and friendship with the Soviet people, show great interest in this document of the CPSU Central Committee, one of great theoretical and practical importance, Lubomir Strougal said in a TASS interview. For us, as for all other fraternal socialist countries, the CPSU Central Committee's draft offers an inspiring example of the way complicated economic development problems should be solved.

The Soviet Union, L. Strougal stressed, has made great achievements in all spheres of social life--the economy, the social field, and culture. Now the CPSU sets new, still higher, targets for the country's advancement along the road of communist construction.

The Czechoslovak economy, Lubomir Strougal said, has achieved such dimensions in its development that its further growth cannot be imagined without the use of the great opportunities offered by the international division of labour. This task is also faced by all states of the socialist community. Therefore the expansion of socialist economy integration, specialisation and cooperation of production are assuming special importance, for they are beneficial to the socialist community as a whole and to the economy of each individual socialist state. The draft of the "Basic Guidelines" which is to be discussed by the forthcoming 26th Congress of the CPSU, envisages concrete measures to deepen integrational processes in the forthcoming decade, L. Strougal stressed.

USSR RATIFIES SHELF AGREEMENT WITH TURKEY

LD120817 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] TASS--The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has ratified an agreement between the Governments of the Soviet Union and the Republic of Turkey on the delimitation of the Continental Shelf between the two countries in the Black Sea, which was signed in Moscow 23 June 1978.

U.S. SENATORS PROTEST TO TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD130919 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Filippov: "Outcry From Across the Ocean"]

[Text] Ankara, 4 Feb--The mass information media here report that 69 U.S. Senators have sent a message to the Turkish Foreign Ministry. This message notes with irritation that Turkey, "under outside pressure," has downgraded its diplomatic relations with Israel to the minimum level. This, the message continues, may lead "to adverse consequences for Egypt and Israel, which are friends of the United States, and undermine the Camp David agreements."

The U.S. Senators, the concluding lines of the message state, insist that Turkey reconsider its stance with respect to Israel.

The U.S. Senators' message has caused indignation among the country's progressive circles. It is viewed as a harsh bellow aimed at influencing the foreign policy of Turkey, which opposes Israel's expansionist policy in the Near East and supports the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

REPORTAGE ON 'GLOBAL SHIELD-81' EXERCISE IN OMAN

LD122322 Moscow TASS in English 1330 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New York, 12, Feb TASS--The major exercises of U.S. Armed Forces under the code name of "Global Shield-81", which are well into their third week, have spilled over into a territory thousands of miles away from the North American Continent. According to reports from the Pentagon, the U.S. Army Command plans, within the framework of these exercises, to hold next week the so-called "local exercises" in ... Oman. During these ten days "exercise" under the code name of "Accurate Test-81", troops will be practicing the airlifting from the United States to Oman of task forces and mobile means of communications (?in order) to test the effectiveness of all the services connected with the use of the Rapid Deployment Force in the area of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East. Strategic means of communication of the United States will participate in the "Accurate Test-81", including the commanding posts in Europe and in the area of the Pacific. According to a Pentagon's spokesman, hundred of U.S. servicemen from the specialised communication troops-part of the Rapid Deployment Force, will be flown into Oman.

During the "Global Shield-81" exercises, after the U.S. strategic forces delivered a "massive nuclear strike" "on the enemy" with the Minutemen-3 missiles and strategic aircraft, troops are practicing the performance of tasks of "removing the consequences of nuclear strikes of the assumed enemy". For this purpose, use will be made, among others, of the reserves "surviving the nuclear strike."

Aden, 12 Feb, TASS--While the peoples of the Near and Middle East are taking steps to assure security and peace in the area of the Arabian Peninsula and the Persian Gulf, Washington has announced the holding of joint American-Oman exercises in the territory of the Sultanate, says a comment in the newspaper ARBAATASHAR OKTOBR. The upcoming exercises of Oman troops and units from the Rapid Deployment Force of the United States pose a direct threat to this region of the globe, one of the richest in the world, independence and sovereignty of the peoples. The exercises constitute a link in the chain of aggressive provocations of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen in the region, aimed at striking a blow at the national liberation movements. In these conditions, the commentary says in conclusion, the most (?resolute) measures need to be taken to disrupt the aggressive plans of the Pentagon and Arab reaction.

RDF Maneuvers Viewed

LD130130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] It has been officially announced in Oman that units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force and Omani troops will begin 2 months of maneuvers on Omani territory in the second half of February. At the microphone is our commentator Andrey Ptashnikov:

The staging of these maneuvers is Washington's latest step towards expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean region. Oman is playing no small role in these aggressive plans. The Pentagon generals want to make use of the strategic advantages of this small state which has an outlet to the Hormuz Strait, the main gateway to the Persian Gulf--that is, Oman is situated in the region where, according to Washington's designs, the Rapid Deployment Force should primarily operate in defense of the national interests of the United States."

That is why the Pentagon is bent on turning Oman into its reliable bridgehead for a military incursion into the Persian Gulf region; and one must admit that the Pentagon has not been unsuccessful, since the regime of Sultan Qabus, striving to remain in power, is interested in obtaining as many modern American arms as possible. Washington is supplying the sultan's regime with these arms. As payment for military and political support, Oman has signed an agreement with the United States granting it access to military installations on its territory. The American Navy and Air Force are already using the Omani port of Al-Matrah and the military base on Al-Masirah. Incidentally, the Pentagon plans to spend $81 million in fiscal 1982 on modernizing this base.

Considerable sums are also being allocated on expanding military installations in other countries which have agreed to offer their territories for the use of the Rapid Deployment force. For example, it is proposed to spend $42 million on reequipping the base at the Somali port of Berbera, $70 million on the base at Ras Banas in Egypt, and and $160 million on the naval and air base on Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

These facts and figures show that the new U.S. administration also intends to continue its course of exacerbating tension in the Indian Ocean region, a course of intimidation of and crude pressure on the Arab peoples. It has remained deaf to the Soviet Union's peace proposals, which are aimed at a settlement of the situation in the region. The upcoming maneuvers of the Rapid Deployment Force on Oman's territory are further confirmation of this.

PRAVDA ON GULF STATES' 'MILITARY COORDINATION'

LD130901 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 81 p 5

[Vladimir Peresada "Commentator's Column": "On a Dangerous Course"]

[Text] Cairo--A conference of the foreign ministers of six Persian Gulf countries--Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates--has been held in the Saudi capital. According to reports from Riyadh, the meeting's participants discussed the tasks of strengthening interstate links and decided to establish a cooperation council.

The desire of the group of neighboring oil extracting and exporting countries to expand economic cooperation in the region is fully understandable. During the conference, however, attention was paid not so much to this question as to the coordination and even the possible pooling of efforts in the military sphere. Referring to the "need to defend" sea routes for oil transportation, the representative of the Oman regime proposed creating a joint naval fleet to "protect" the Strait of Hormuz. Riyadh advanced a broader initiative of "unifying the military potential" of the six Near East countries. The Saudi plan presented to the conference said that this would enable the Persian Gulf countries "to ensure security in the region without external interference."

At the same time, one cannot fail to see that those very forces which are interfering in the region are showing an interest in the military unification of a number of Gulf states.

Reports have already appeared in the U.S. press more than once that the United States and its NATO allies are making active preparations with the aim of creating in the Persian Gulf zone a "security pact" prepared to cooperate with the West. The overseas strategists' scheme is simple: By frightening these countries with the notorious "communist danger" and with some threat to their "oil prosperity," the strategists not only justify their own "presence" in the region but also push those countries into a military alliance under U.S. auspices and make them serve their own hegemonist interests.

These plans are matched by practical measures. Thus, for many years now the Persian Gulf region has received colossal supplies of U.S. weapons accompanied by an influx of various types of "advisers" and "experts."

In itself regional cooperation can be useful. Attempts to push it onto a military course under U.S. auspices can in no way serve to stabilize the situation in the Persian Gulf region or the Arab peoples' interests.

IRANIAN DELEGATION HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD122322 Moscow TASS in English 1915 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb, TASS--The revolution in Iran was of an anti-monarchic, anti-imperialist nature. The whole Iranian people raised to struggle against the placeman of U.S. imperialism--the shah. The USSR Government has displayed sincere sympathy to the Iranian revolution since the very beginning, and we are grateful to the Soviet Union for the recognition of our revolution. We come out in favour of developing friendly constructive relations with the Soviet Union and hope that friendly relations which established between our countries will continue to develop on a mutual basis.

This was stated today by the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, Mohammad Mokri. He was speaking at a press conference held at the Iranian Embassy in Moscow on the occasion of the stay in the Soviet Union of an Iranian delegation headed by the member of the Supreme Council of Cultural Revolution, Jalaleddin Farsi.

The head of the Iranian delegation told the press-conference that the purpose of the delegation's stay in the USSR is to familiarize the Soviet public with the aims and nature of the Iranian revolution which marks its second anniversary on these days. Besides, Jalaleddin Farsi said, the delegation will make a trip to Uzbekistan. Our country and the Soviet republics of Central Asia have a long common history, and we now have a good opportunity to get acquainted with their life.

Jalaleddin Farsi told journalists that his delegation had many meetings with Soviet workers in science and culture. He stressed that those meetings were held in a frank friendly atmosphere, and the members of the Iranian delegation hope that those meetings will contribute to developing goodneighbourly relations between Iran and the USSR. At present, Jalaleddin Farsi pointed out, we are revising the activity of our universities and that is why we are greatly interested in the teaching process at Soviet universities. Responding to a correspondent's question, one of the members of the delegation said that Iran intends to send 50 students next year to study at the Soviet Union's higher educational establishments, mainly medical and agricultural ones.

The members of the Iranian delegation answered questions related to the objectives, nature and tasks of the Iranian revolution and the situation in western Asia.

AL-QADHDHAFI DENIES SOVIET ROLE IN CHAD EVENTS

LD121559 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Feb 81 p 5

[TASS report: "Fabrications Refuted"]

[Text] Tripoli, 9 Feb--Addressing a congress of the Libyan General Students' Union in Benghazi, M. al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, refuted Western propaganda fabrications concerning the Soviet Union's participation in the events in Chad. He said that the Soviet Union did not help Libyan either with weapons or aircraft during the events in Chad. We state, M. al-Qadhdhafi stressed, that the attempts to attribute participation in the events in Chad to the Soviet Union reflect the aspiration of the forces of reaction to resurrect the slogan of the so-called "Soviet threat" to the region.

[Here a TASS report entitled "M. al-Qadhdhafi's speech," carried in IZVESTIYA on 10 February 1981 page 4 adds: "The Libyan leader sharply criticized the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Senegal and Gabon for allowing their territories to be used for French military bases and thereby helping to create tension in the region."]

He stressed that the sending of Libyan forces to Chad is connected with the need to help that country's legitimate government and is not directed against any other state, for example, Sudan or Niger.

[Here the IZVESTIYA version adds: "The threat to these countries' security and to peace in Africa, M. al-Qadhdhafi said, stems from France and international imperialism which are trying to strengthen their positions on the African Continent."]

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES LIBYAN AMBASSADOR 12 FEB

LD130006 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1635 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Moscow, 12 Feb (TASS)--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received at the Kremlin today (M. Sha'ban) secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah (SPLAJ) in Moscow, at the latter's request.

In the conversation, which was held in a friendly atmosphere (Sha'ban) imparted information about the transformation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's USSR Embassy into a People's Bureau and about his election as secretary of the People's Committee of this Bureau. In this capacity he will carry out the functions of head of the Libyan Jamahiriyah's mission in the USSR.

The Libyan representative confirmed the striving of his country to strengthen and develop relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov assured (M. Sha'ban) that his efforts directed at developing and deepening friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and the Splaj will meet with the full support of the Soviet Union.

UZBEK DELEGATION LEAVES TASHKENT FOR LIBYAN VISIT

GF120628 Tashkent Inernational Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A group of workers, [word indistinct] and social figures left Tashkent for Libya on 11 February. The Soviet (?social) day will be marked in Libya on 13 February and Uzbek representatives will be participating. The Uzbek delegation is headed by the chairman of the Uzbek SSR Association for Friendship and Social Relations With Nonaligned Countries, Ikbalkhan Tokhtakhodzhayeva.

On the other hand, concerts have been organized by Uzbek performers and musicians on the occasion of the Soviet-Libyan festival. Libyan guests have watched the traditional dances of the Uzbek (?Lezge) Association as well as those of other performers and muscial groups coming from various parts of Uzbekistan.

A photo exhibition has been opened in the Libyan capital on Uzbek SSR's history and contemporary life.

PARTY SECRETARY VILNER ADDRESSES ISRAELI CONGRESS

LD121440 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Rome, 12 Feb, TASS--The 19th Congress of the Communist Party of Israel opened in the town of Haifa on Wednesday. It is held under the slogan of "Unity in the struggle against occupation and the danger of fascism, for a just peace and democracy, for equal rights, in defence of the interests of the working people."

The report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel to the party congress was presented by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel Me'ir Vilner. The speaker gave an analysis of the current international situation, including the stiuation in the Middle East and stated the position of the Israeli communists regarding the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the area.

It is necessary, Me'ir Vilner said inter alia, to obtain an annulment of the Camp David agreements which deny the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the establishment of their own state, and excluding the United Nations and other international forces from a Middle East settlement. He said that the Communist Party of Israel will spare no effort for the creation in Israel of the broadest possible front of struggle for peace.

Me'ir Vilner further said that Israel was traversing a profound economic and social crisis. In 1980, the country had registered the highest rates of inflation in the world--133 per cent. The chief underlying causes of this include the onerous military spending and appropriations for the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories. During the first six months of 1980, 12,000 Israeli workers lost their jobs. Real wages in the last year declined nine per cent. The hallmarks of the current situation in Israel are confusion, frustration and fear of the future.

The speaker pointed out that the economic programme of the Communist Party of Israel provided for a substantial cut in the military budget, the pursuit of a policy of peace and an end to the occupation of Arab territories.

He subjected to sharp criticism the policy of discrimination and oppression against the Arab population in Israel, saying that the Communist Party of Israel will step up its struggle for equal rights for the Arab population of the country.

The Communist Party of Israel, Me'ir Vilner continued, is waging a tenacious struggle against antisovietism fanned by the current Israeli leadership. The rulers of Israel and international Zionism, expressing the class interests of the bourgeoisie which fears the spread of the ideas of socialism, are engaged in a provocative campaign against the Soviet Union, not only in Israel but in the whole world.

The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel noted the sharpening of the international situation of late because of the position of U.S. imperialism and its NATO allies that have embarked on a course of intensifying the arms race, and expressed the grave concern of the Communist Party of Israel over the nationalistic, hegemonist and antisoviet policy of the Chinese leadership. In order to rebuff the actions of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and reaction, Me'ir Vilner said, it is necessary to consolidate the cohesion and unity of the international communist movement.

On behalf of the Communist Party of Israel, Me'ir Vilner expressed solidarity with the struggle waged by the Afghan people under the leadership of its lawful government in defence of the April revolution and against interference of American imperialists and Chinese hegemonists in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Communist Party of Israel, he said, supports and highly appreciates the international assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Afghan people.

The steady growth of the economic potential of the Soviet Union contributes to the strengthening of peace in the whole world and activates the international revolutionary process. Implementation of the tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-1985 and the Period to 1990", the speaker said, will open up new vistas before the Soviet people, will further consolidate the might of the land of the October Revolution in the name of peace and in the interests of the whole of mankind.

Referring to the party's organizational development, Me'ir Vilner stressed that the Communist Party of Israel has come to its forum, strengthened ideologically, politically and organizationally.

A great stimulus to us, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel said in conclusion, is the internationalist solidarity of the fraternal parties with the policy and the struggle of the Israeli communists.

U.S. PERSONNEL ARRIVE IN SOMALIA TO MAN BASES

LD122026 Moscow in Somali to East Africa 1530 GMT 12 Feb 81 EA

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] We have received reports from Mogadishu that American officials have arrived in Somalia to run the American bases there. Somalia is receiving large quantities of weapons from America. While delivering a large quantity of arms to Somalia, America is also seeking support to effect the pledge of delivering arms to Somalia from her allies. One of these countries is Egypt, which is delivering offensive weapons to Somalia. According to informed sources, the Somali military delegation's mission to Egypt was for this purpose.

China is also delivering weapons to Somalia. According to REUTER, the Chinese leaders are rebuilding the Somali Air Force, which suffered considerable damage during the abortive plot against Ethiopia in 1977-78. Several warplanes built in China have already been delivered to the Somali Air Force. It is expected that 20 other warplanes will be delivered to Somali in the near future. China is supplying not only the warplanes but also rifles, field guns and other equipment.

The East African countries believe and see that the supplying of military hardware to Somalia by America and her allies is nothing less than encouraging Somalia in her aggression and adventurous policy of expansionism. According to the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY last week, American support assures Mohamed Sia Barre's regime and encourages it to violate the cardinal principles and charters of the United Nations and the OAU. This regime exerts all its efforts into executing its expansionist policy against neighboring countries. This is being encouraged by America. The policy of strengthening and arming Somalia is one that will lead to the deterioration of the situation in the Horn of Africa, stated the news agency. This also endangers the sovereignty and nationhood of Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti, in addition to peace and stability on the African Continent.

USSR-ETHIOPIAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED IN ADDIS ABABA

Trade Agreement

LD112230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2050 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] An agreement on questions of trade between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia for the year 1981 has been signed in Addis Ababa. It envisages the further consolidation and development of trade between the two countries.

Cultural, Scientific Protocol

LD022358 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 2 Feb 81

[Text] A protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Ethiopia has been signed in Addis Ababa. Particular attention is paid to cooperation in the sphere of education, especially the training of specialists and scientific cadres for different branches of Ethiopia's national economy.

N. P. FIRYUBIN FETES OUTGOING ZAMBIAN ENVOY

LD031125 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Text] TASS--On 29 January N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy foreign minister, gave a luncheon in honor of S.X.Q. Shimabale, Zambian ambassador to the USSR, in connection with his departure for home.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON MARSHAL OGARKOV'S CUBA VISIT

Meeting With R. Castro

LD101543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--A meeting has taken place here between Army Gen R. Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] of the Republic of Cuba and Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff and USSR first deputy minister of defence, who has arrived here on a friendly visit.

Div Gen A. Colome Ibarra, candidate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and the first deputy FAR minister, and Div Gen S. Casas Regueiro candidate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and chief of the Cuban FAR General Staff, also took part in the ensuing talk which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

N.V. Ogarkov, accompanied by R. Castro, visited the Maximo Gomez Military Academy.

On the same day N.V. Ogarkov placed a wreath on the monument to Jose Marti, the Cuban national hero, in Havana's Revolution Square.

Isle of Pines Visit

FL101129 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense of the Soviet Union, yesterday laid a floral wreath at the Jose Marti Mausoleum in Santiago de Cuba's Santa Efigenia Cemetery. Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, accompanied the Soviet military delegation in the ceremony to pay tribute to the Cuban national hero.

The Soviet delegation also toured the Siboney farm and visited the 26 July Museum at the former Moncada Barracks, which has been declared a national monument, and were briefed on the struggle waged by the Cuban people since the colonial days to date.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov and the high-level military delegation he heads are visiting Santiago de Cuba accompanied by Army Gen Raul Castro.

Prior to the arrival in Santiago de Cuba, the distinguished guests visited the Mengistu Haile Mariam Basic Secondary Farm School in Isle of Pines where more than 520 Ethiopian students on scholarships are getting an education. In a brief speech at the school, Ogarkov stated that only friendly and unselfish countries can carry out acts of true solidarity, such as educate youths from other nations. He presented a Lenin protrait to the school. The members of the Soviet delegation also visited the Modelo Prison-Museum where outstanding revolutionaries of the 30's were imprisoned, among them Fidel and others who participated in the assault on the Moncada Barracks.

Wreath Laying Ceremony

FL121259 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Feb 81

Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarkov, chief of General Staff and first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and member of the CPSU Central Committee, has laid a floral wreath at the Mausoleum of the Soviet Internationalist Soldier.

Ogarkov and the high-level delegation he heads were accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy minister of the FAR, chief of General Staff and alternate member of the PCC Politburo. The group solemnly marched to the eternal flame and placed the floral wreath directly in front of it.

Visits Granma Memorial

FL122008 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1903 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Nikolay Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces and first deputy minister of defense, and his delegation today visited the Granma Memorial in Havana. The delegation was accompanied by Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy minister of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, chief of the General Staff, and alternate member of the PCC Politburo.

The visitors visited the memorial where, in addition to the glorious yacht, other objects related to the battles fought by the Cuban people before and after the 1 January revolutionary triumph are on display. Prior to concluding his tour, Marshal Ogarkov had a lively talk with the yacht's helmsman and asked for details about the crossing.

Departs Cuba

FL130152 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay V. Ogarkov, chief of General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, first deputy minister of defense of the brother country, and member of the CPSU Central Committee, left for home this afternoon, following a stay of several days in Cuba.

The distinguished visitor and the high-level military delegation accompanying him were seen off at the Jose Marti International Airport by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR] of Cuba, as well as by Div Gen Abelardo Colome Ibarra and Div Gen Senen Casas Regueiro, first deputy ministers of the FAR and alternate members of the PCC Politburo. Other FAR officers were on hand. Marshal Ogarkov was also seen off by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov.

During his stay in our country, Marshal Ogarkov engaged in many activities, including official talks with the minister of the FAR, he also laid wreaths at the monuments to national hero Jose Marti on Revolution Square, to Antonio Maceo in El Cacahual, and at the Mausoleum to the Soviet Internationalist Soldier. Ogarkov also participated in the Cuban-Soviet confraternity ceremony on the occasion of his visit to Cuba.

AZERBAIJAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUMS HELD

Organizational Questions

LD101107 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 24 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] On 23 January an Azerbaijan CP Central Committee plenum was held to examine organizational questions.

The plenum elected Comrade G.A. Gasanov secretary and Bureau member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The plenum elected Comrade I.A. Mamedov secretary and Bureau member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

In connection with Comrade G.N. Seidov's appointment as chairman of the Azerbaijan Council of Ministers, the plenum released him from his duties as secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

The plenum released Comrade G.Kh. Ibragimov from his duties as secretary and Bureau member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, in connection with his transfer to other work.

In connection with the retirement, Comrade A.I. Ibragimov was released from his duties as member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum released Comrade A.G. Kerimov from his duties as member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum released Comrade Z.I. Guseynova from her duties as candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, addressed the plenum.

Congress Report

LD101053 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 28 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A plenum of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee was held on 27 January. It examined the Central Committee's report to the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress.

A report was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee. The plenum approved the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's report to the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress.

As a supplement to the agenda of the 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress the plenum included a question on the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." Comrade G.N. Seidov, member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers was confirmed as rapporteur on this question.

Comrade V.A. Kondratyev, executive of the CPSU Central Committee, participated in the plenum's work.

ALIYEV OPENS 30TH AZERBAIJAN CP CONGRESS

LD111227 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Fidelity to Great Lenin's Ideas: 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress Oepns"]

[Text] Soviet people inextricably link all their achievements and wonderful successes in communist building with the great Leninist party, which is approaching its 26th congress. One of the party's oldest combat detachments is the Azerbaijan CP--an integral component of the CPSU.

Under the proven leadership of their vanguard the republic's working people secured outstanding achievements during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans and with every passing day are broadening socialist competition at the beginning of the 11th 5-Year Plan. Warmly approving and wholeheartedly supporting the wise domestic and foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, Azerbaijan's communists and working people, like all Soviet people, are demonstrating their unshakable cohesion around the party, its Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Azerbaijan's communists have elected their very best representatives, faithful sons and daughters who honorably bear the lofty title of CPSU member, as delegates to their 30th congress, which began work 28 January in the V.I. Lenin Palace.

The congress was opened by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee.

With tremendous enthusiasm and to tumultuous, sustained applause the delegates elected as the honorary congress presidium the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee Politburo, headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

The congress leading organs were elected: a presidium, a secretariat and drafting and credentials commissions.

The following congress agenda was unanimously approved:

1. Azerbaijan CP Central Committee report.

2. Azerbaijan CP Auditing Commission report.

3. On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4. Election of Azerbaijan CP leading organs.

5. Election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee report was delivered by Comrade G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the delegates.

The Azerbaijan CP Auditing Commission report was delivered by commission Chairman Comrade L.Kh. Rasulova.

Then the debate on the reports began. The following spoke in the debate: V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Baku Gorkom; K.N. Ragimov, first secretary of Nakhichevanskiy Obkom; V.S. Kevorkov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and first secretary of Nagorno-Karabakhskiy Obkom.

The congress heard and approved the credentials commission report delivered by commission Chairman Comrade I.N. Askerov, candidate member of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau.

To the sound of a solemn march, with banners unfurled and decorated with combat awards, servicemen entered the auditorium. Speaking on their behalf, officer N.V. Nevzgodov assured the delegates that the valiant defenders of the Soviet homeland will continue to reliably protect our motherland's sacred borders, strengthen its defense might and guard Soviet people's peaceful creative labor.

The delegates sent a greetings message to the 18th Estonian CP Congress.

The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress received greetings from the 18th Estonian CP Congress, Moscow Gorkom, Leningradskiy Obkom, the Uzbek, Georgian, Latvian, Moldavian and Turkmen CP Central Committees, and also party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and labor collectives in the republic.

The 30th Azerbaijan CP Congress will continue today.

PRESS REPORTS GEORGIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

23 January Session

LD100911 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA 24 Jan 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM information report]

[Text] Discussion of the Georgian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports continued on 23 January, the second day of work of the Georgian CP Congress. Comrade P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, chaired the first sitting.

Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Comrade T.V. Rostiyashvili, leader of a team of turners at the Tbilisi Dimitrov aviation plant; Comrade G.G. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian Writers' Union Board; and Comrade O.F. Kulishev, commander of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military District, took part in the debate.

A commission to examine the draft resolution of the 26th Georgian CP Congress on the Central Committee report was elected.

Comrade N.D. Rukhadze, first secretary of the Kutaisi Gorkom; Comrade T.I. Mosashvili, chairman of the Georgian Trade Union Council; Comrade G.D. Mgeladze, first secretary of the Abashskiy Raykom; Comrade L.O. Dzhavakhishvili, viticulturist from Tibaani village kolkhoz, Signakhskiy Rayon; and Comrade R.N. Tevzadze general director of the Gruzneft Production Association, then spoke in the debate.

After the recess D.I. Patiashvili, Georgian CP Central Committee secretary, presided.

The following took part when the debate was resumed: Comrade B.I. Shindzhnashvili, first secretary of the Gurdzhaanskiy Raykom; Comrade A.N. Leselidze teacher of the lower classes in the Siktavrskiy Middle School, Terzholskiy Rayon; Comrade P.G. Gilashvili chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade A.V. Kobaidze, first secretary of the Telavskiy Raykom; B.D. Gulua, first secretary of the Poti Gorkom; Comrade G.G. Lezhava Georgian SSR minister of health; Comrade G.N. Yevukidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Comrade M.N. Tevdorashvili, party committee secretary of the Tbilisi knitted underwear production association; Comrade M.I. Kurbanov manager of the agricultural department of the Kasumlo potato-growing sovkhoz, Marneulskiy Rayon; and Comrade G.I. Loladze, chief of the Samtrest Industrial Association of the Georgian SSR wine-making industry.

The discussion was continued at the sitting chaired by Comrade Z.A. Chkheidze, Georgian CP Central Committee secretary. Comrade V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom and Comrade I.N. Ordzhonikidze, first secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee, spoke.

The delegates of the 26th Georgian CP Congress were warmly greeted by representatives of the Red Banner Transcaucasian military district's servicemen. Lt Col A.V. Kalashnikov spoke on their behalf.

Then the debate was resumed. The following took part in it: Comrade I.T. Todua, first secretary of the Zugdidskiy Raykom; Academician of the Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences; Comrade V.M. Okudzhava, rector of Tbilisi State University; Comrade D.I. Patiashvili, Georgian CP Central Committee secretary; Comrade L.S. Tsartsidze, seamstress of the Tbilindodezhda association; Comrade F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the Georgian CP Yugo-Osentinskiy Obkom; and Comrade D.N. Dvalishvili, first secretary of the Makharadzevskiy Raykon.

The next sitting was chaired by Comrade G.N. Yenukidze, Georgian CP Central Committee secretary. Speaking in the debate were: Comrade N.I. Makarov, commander of forces of the Red Banner Transcaucasion Border District; Comrade N.A. Popkhadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; Comrade O.V. Melkadze, chairman of the Georgian SSR People's Control Committee; Comrade M.A. Mezvrishvili, first secretary of the Sagaredzhoyskiy Raykom; Comrade A.A. Chkheidze, secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee; Comrade G.I. Gvetadze, Georgian SSR minister of internal affairs; Comrade L.G. Mokverashvili, student at the Georgian V.I. Lenin Politechnic Institute; Comrade G. Sh. Ordzhonikidze, chairman of the board of the Georgian Composers' Union; and Comrade R.D. Chkheidze, director of the Gruziya-Film film studio.

The debate on the Georgian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission Reports ended at this point. The congress unanimously deemed the Georgian CP Central Committee's activity in implementing the party's political line as satisfactory. The delegates confirmed the Georgian CP Auditing Commission's report.

The Georgian CP congress will continue its work on 24 January.

Concluding Session

LD100933 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jan 81 pp 1,3

[GRUZINFORM report: "26th Georgian CP Congress Concluded Its Work"]

[Text] At the morning sitting of the 26th Georgian CP Congress on 24 January the delegates began examining the third item on the agenda. Comrade T.N. Menteshashvili, first secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom, was in the chair.

Comrade Z.A. Pataridze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, took the floor and delivered the report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990' for the 26th Party Congress."

Participating in the discussion of the report were Comrade R.M. Georgadze, first secretary of Rustavni Gorkom; Comrade A.M. Smirnov, comprehensive team leader of the Tbilgorstroy association's No 14 trust; Comrade A.G. Museridze, chief of the Georgian SSR Main Administration for Reclamation Construction; Comrade A.V. Chanturiya, director of the Madnbulskiy mining and enriching combine; Comrade G.P. Gamtsemlidze, Georgian SSR minister of light industry; and Comrade G.D. Gabuniya, chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom.

After a recess the congress was chaired by Comrade G.V. Kolbin, second secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Speaking in the continuing debate were Comrade N.A. Chitanava, first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade V.A. Kochoyan, first secretary of Bogdanovskiy Raykom; Comrade O.Ye. Cherkeziya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers; Comrade L.G. Vardosanidze, chief of the Transcaucasus Railroad; Comrade G.Z. Mirianashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR State Committee for Construction Affairs; Comrade R.N. Chikhladze, chairman of the Ketskhoveli Kolkhoz in the village of Tkvuavi in Goriyskiy Rayon; and Comrade G.V. Kashakashvili, director of the Zestafoni ferroalloys plant.

With this the debate on the report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990' for the 26th Party Congress" ended.

The concluding speech was delivered at the congress by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Comrade B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhazskiy Obkom, spoke on behalf of the commission to examine the 26th Georgian CP Congress draft resolution on the Central Committee report. Taking the additions and remarks into account, the congress unanimously adopted the resolution on the Georgian CP Central Committee report. The resolution included the recommendations of delegates' working groups.

A resolution was adopted unanimously on the report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic ane Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990' for tne 26th Party Congress."

The delegates proceeded to consider the following item on the agenda--the election of the Georgian CP Central Committee and the Georgian CP Auditing Commission.

Comrade N.V. Gurgenidze, second secretary of Tbilisi Gorkom, put forward proposals on the composition of Georgian CP leading organs on behalf of the conference of delegations' representatives.

All the proposed candidatures were included on the lists for secret balloting.

The next item on the agenda--the election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress--was discussed. Comrade G.Ye. Chigogidze, second secretary of the Adzharskiy Obkom, put forward a proposal on the composition of delegates on behalf of the representatives' conference.

All the comrades included on the list were marked on the ballot paper for a secret vote.

The commission of tellers was elected.

The delegates applauded the report that the congress had received greetings telegrams from the 27th CP Congress, the 15th Moldavian CP Congress and also from the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, Leningradskiy Obkom, Moscow Gorkom and the Military Council and Political Directorate of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet.

After the votes were counted, a report was heard from Comrade N.N. Nefedov, chairman of the commission of tellers and first deputy chairman of Tbilisi Gorispolkom. According to the results of the secret ballot, all the named candidatures for the Georgian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission, as well as delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress, were elected.

A proposal was submitted to send a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on behalf of the 26th Georgian CP Congress.

The delegates greeted this proposal with tumultuous and very prolonged applause.

The text of the greetings letter was read out by Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade V.G.Meunargiya, machine operator of the Ingiri tea sovkhoz and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Ovations attesting to unanimous approval of the text of the greetings letter broke out with new force.

The best representatives of Georgia youth, Komsomol members, Pioneers and Little Octobrists filled the hall. They warmly greeted the highest forum of the republic's communists. The solemn oath of the Georgian young generation's allegiance to the motherland, the party and the people was heard.

The agenda of the 26th Georgian CP congress was exhausted. The congress was declared closed. The delegates rose to sing the party hymn "The Internationale." Salutations rang out in honor of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and in honor of the Soviet people--builder of communism.

GEORGIAN PARTY HOLDS POSTCONGRESS PLENUM

LD100941 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The first plenum of the Georgian CP Central Committee elected by the 26th Georgian CP Congress has been held.

The plenum discussed organizational questions.

Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze was elected first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Comrades D.I. Patiashvili, Z.A. Chkheidze, G.N. Yenukidze and G.A. Andronikashvili were elected secretaries of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

The plenum elected the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau comprising Comrades E.A. Shevardnadze, G.A. Andronikashvili, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, G.V. Kolbin, O.F. Kulishev, T.N. Menteshashvili, Z.A. Pataridze, D.I. Patiashvili, R.V. Rostiashvili, S. Ye. Khabeizhvili, O.Ye. Cherkeziya, N.A. Chitanava and Z.A. Chkheidze.

Comrades B.V. Adleyba, T.I. Mosashvili, I.N. Ordzhonikidze, V.R. Papunidze and F.S. Sanakoyev were elected candidate members of the Georgian CP Central Committee Bureau.

The following comrades were confirmed as chiefs of the following Georgian CP Central Committee Departments: S.Ye. Khabeishvili of the Party Organizational Work Department; Zh.K. Shartava of the Agitprop Department; O.Sh. Kadzhaya of the Foreign Relations Department; E.A. Sekhniashvili of the Science and Educational Institutions Department; B.D. Makharashvili of the Industry Department; B.Z. Barsukov of the Transport and Communication Department; O.M. Ivanashvili of the Light and Food Industry Department; G.A. Andronikashvili of the Construction and Municipal Services Department; L.L. Zakaidze of the Agricultural Department; Sh.Z. Berianidze of the Trade and Consumer Services Department; N.V. Santeladze of the Planning and Financial Organs Department; N.R. Sadzhaya of the Administrative Organs Department; L.I. Mgaloblishvili of the General Department.

Comrade T.I. Khelashvili was confirmed as administrator of affairs of the Georgian CP Central Committee.

Comrade Sh.V. Karkarshvili was confirmed as chairman of the Georgian CP Central Committee Party Commission.

The following newspaper editors were confirmed: Comrade G.V. Bedineishvili of KOMUNISTI, Comrade N.G. Cherkezishvili of ZARYA VOSTOKA, Comrade A.A. Blrtsyan of SOVETAKAN VRASTAN, Comrade S.M. Suleymanov of SOVET GYURDZHUSTANY, Comrade V.I. Karumidze of SAKARTVELOS KOMUNISTI and Comrade M.D. Davitashvili of SOPLIS TSKHOVREBA.

The first session of the Georgian CP Auditing Commission was held. Comrade I.G. Khazaradze was elected chairman of the auditing commission.

KAZAKH CENTRAL COMMITTEE HOLDS PRECONGRESS PLENUM

LD120823 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 3 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 16th Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum was held on 2 February 1981.

The plenum examined the Kazakh CP Central Committee report to the 15th Kazakh CP Congress.

A report was delivered on this question at the plenum by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

The plenum unanimously approved the Kazakh CP Central Committee report to the 15th Kazakh CP Congress.

The plenum added to the 15th Kazakh CP Congress agenda the item "On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'."

The rapporteur is to be Comrade B.A. Ashimov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

With this the Kazakh CP Central Committee plenum completed its work.

WORK OF 15TH KAZAKH CP CONGRESS BEGINS 4 FEB

LD111659 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report"]

[Text] The 15th Kazakh CP Congress began work in Alma-Ata's V.I. Lenin Palace on 4 February.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by the congress delegates, declared the regular 15th Kazakh CP Congress open on behalf of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

The delegates unanimously elected the 15th Kazakhstan CP Congress Presidium.

V.P. Demidenko, first secretary of the Severo-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom, took the floor. At his suggestion and to tumultuous and sustained applause, the congress delegates elected with tremendous enthusiasm an honorary 15th Kazakh CP Congress Presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The secretariat, drafting and credentials commissions were then elected.

The congress agenda and timetable of work were approved.

The congress agenda:

1--Report of the Kazakh CP Central Committee.

2--Report of the Kazakh CP Auditing Commission.

3--On the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4--Election of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and the Kazakh CP Auditing Commission.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, delivered the Kazakh CP Central Committee's report.

Comrade D.A. Kunayev's report was heard with great attention and was repeatedly interrupted by tumultuous, prolonged applause.

V.A. Bondarenko, chairman of the Kazakh CP Auditing Commission, delivered the commission's report at the evening session.

The congress then moved on to discuss the reports of the Kazakh CP Central Committee and of the Auditing Commission. Speakers in the debate were Comrades K.M. Aukhadiyev, first secretary of the Alma-Atinskiy Obkom; A.G. Korkin, first secretary of the Karagandinskiy Obkom; A.M. Borodin, first secretary of the Kustanayskiy Obkom; O.S. Kuanyshev, first secretary of the Kokchetavskiy Obkom; N.Ye. Morozov, first secretary of the Tselinogradskiy Obkom; A.A. Askarov, first secretary of the Chimkentskiy Obkom; and A.K. Protozanov, first secretary of the Vostochno-Kazakhstanskiy Obkom.

Alma-Ata's Pioneers greeted the 15th Kazakh CP Congress.

The congress heard and unanimously approved the credentials commission's report delivered by the credentials commission chairman, A.A. Mukhametov.

The congress delegates received warmly the greetings to the 15th Kazakh CP Congress from the Moscow Gorkom, the Leningradskiy Obkom, the Central Committees of the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Moldavian, Latvian, Tadzhik, Turkmen and Estonian Communist Parties, the Moskovskiy Obkom and other party committees, labor collectives, Soviet Army servicemen and leading production workers.

CPSU Central Committee Executive I.V. Nikitin is participating in the congress' work.

The 15th Kazakh CP Congress is continuing its work.

In the evening a grand concert was given in the V.I. Lenin Palace for the congress delegates by leading artistes of Kazakhistan.

LATVIAN CP CONGRESS OPENS IN RIGA 29 JAN

Opening Day Proceedings

LD111805 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report" on Latvian CP Congress 29 January opening day proceedings]

[Text] The 23d Latvian CP Congress opened on 29 January in Riga's Yan Raynis State Academy Arts Theater.

The congress was opened on behalf of the Latvian CP Central Committee by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The congress presidium was elected unanimously.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates elected an honorary presidium comprising the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by that loyal Leninist and ardent fighter for peace Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

After the election of a secretariat and of editing and credentials commissions, the following agenda was ratified:

1--Report of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

2--Report of the Latvian CP Auditing Commission.

3--The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4--Election of the Latvian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

5--Election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The Latvian CP Central Committee report was delivered by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The report of the Latvian CP Auditing Commission was given by commission Chairman A.K. Berg-Bergman.

The congress delegates then moved on to discussion of the Lativan CP Central Committee and auditing commission reports. The following spoke in the debate: Ya. Ya. Vagris, first secretary of Riga Gorkom; G.V. Bagnovets, first secretary of Daugavpils Gorkom; L.A. Abel, first secretary of Rizhskiy Raykom; A.P. Klautsen, first secretary of Liyepaya Gorkom; V.A. Kopylova, knitter at the Avrora factory; Col Gen S.I. Postnikov, commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District; V.V. Kanep, Latvian minister of health; V.A. Magdeburgere, milking machine operator at the Sigulda scientific experimental farm and a party group organizer; K. K. Rutenberg, first secretary of Talsinskiy Raykom; M. Ya. Karklin, Latvian minister of education; Hero of Socialist Labor A.K. Malmeyster, president of the Latvian Academy of Sciences; Vk. Makevits, first secretary of Ventspilsskiy Raykom; L.Ya. Zile, director of the Latvain CP Central Committee Institute of Party History; A.K. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvian Trade Union Council; and B-K. Pugo, chairman of the Latvian KGB [Bugo is the only speaker listed on the 2 days of the Latvian congress whose speech is not carried by SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA through 3 Feb].

The auditorium rose. Pioneer bugles sounded. They were played by young buglers who had come to greet the congress delegates. The young Leninists spoke their thanks to the Communist Party for the happy childhood enjoyed by Soviet children living under the homeland's peaceful sky, and promised to be loyal to the older generation's glorious traditions and to be active builders of a communist society.

The delegates listened to and unanimously approved the credentials commission report delivered by its chairman, V.I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

Yu. I. Kandalov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; V.N. Konovalov, chief of a sector within the CPSU Central Committee; and V.P. Ruben, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, are taking part in the congress' work.

The 23d Latvian CP Congress will continue its work on 30 January.

In the evening, at the end of the first day of the congress' work, a big concert was given for the delegates at the Latvian State Academy Theater of Opera and Ballet.

Concluding Session

LD111851 Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 Jan 81 p 1

[LATINFORM "Information Report" on 30 January proceedings at Latvian CP Congress in Riga]

[Text] The most important event in the republic's social and political life at this time is the 23d Latvian CP Congress. Delegates representing more than 161,000 communists in the republic have been engaged in extensive, businesslike discussion of the results of the republic party organization's activity in the reporting period and of ways to improve party leadership of the economy in light of the 11th 5-Year Plan tasks, and have debated cardinal questions of ideological and mass political work. The congress has received numerous greetings from the central committees of fraternal Soviet republic communist parties, from plant, factory, kolkhoz and sovkhoz, institution, school, VUZ and public organization collectives and from our friends abroad.

At the 30 January morning session debate continued on the Latvian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports.

The following took part: A.P. Rubiks, first secretary of Riga, Leningradskiy Raykom; F.A. Kornelius, secretary of the party committee of Riga's V.I. Lenin State Electrotechnical Plant (VEF) Production Association; Hero of Socialist Labor V.P. Lazdup, skilled worker at the Liyepaya general construction Trust No 21 Construction Administration; USSR People's Artiste A.-V. F. Artmane, actress at the Yan Raynis State Academy Arts Theater; E.M. Ozous, chairman of the Latvian People's Control Committee; Hero of Socialist Labor R.V. Kavinskiy, chairman of the Krasnyy Okyatabr Kolkhoz, Preylskiy Rayon; R.F. Shchupanovskiy, general director of the Radiotekhnika Production Association; K.I. Nyuksha, instrument maker-fitter of the Riga electrical machine building plant; and M.K. Rukmane, first secretary of the Latvian Komsomol Central Committee.

Here the debate on the Latvian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports ended.

A concluding speech was delivered by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The 23d congress unanimously approved the practical activity of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

The delegates unanimously approved the report of the Latvian CP Auditing Commission.

Yu.Ya. Ruben, chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers, then delivered a report on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The following spoke in the debate: A.B. Kruminsh, first secretary of Yelgava Gorkom; Ya. P. Bonat, first secretary of Bauskiy Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor A.E. Ikauniyeks, milling machine operator of the Riga freightcar building plant; N. Yu. Usin, first secretary of Yurmala Gorkom; M. Ya. Dubra, chairman of Riga Gorispolkom; Ya. A. Kaleys, first secretary of Yelgavskiy Raykom; Ya. Ya. Ambaynis, director of the Daugavpils chemical fiber plant named for the Lenin Komsomol; and Ya.Ya. Brodelis, chairman of the Latvian State Committee for Professional and Technical Education.

Here the debate ended on the report of the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the Latvian CP Central Committee Report.

The delegates unanimously adopted a congress resolution on the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

The 23d Latvian CP Congress elected the Latvian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

A closing speech at the congress was delivered by A.E. Voss, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee.

To tumultuous applause, the congress delegates unanimously adopted a greetings letter to the CPSU Central Committee and to Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Here the 23d Latvian CP Congress completed its work. Delegates and guests rose and sang the party anthem, "The Internationale."

LITHUANIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS OPENS

LD120901 Vilnyus SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 30 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Congress Diary"]

[Excerpts] The 18th Lithuanian CP Congress opened in Vilnyus 29 January.

The Lithuanian Communist Party envoys gathered in the Lithuanian SSR Order of the Labor Red Banner State Academic Theater of Opera and Ballet. Among the delegates were participants in the revolutionary movement and the Civil and Great Patriotic Wars, heroes of the Soviet Union and heroes of socialist labor, labor frontrunners, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers. Figures in science, culture and art and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces.

At 0900 hours on behalf of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, the congress was opened with introductory remarks by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

I. Chepulis, secretary of Pakruoyskiy Raykom, proposed the election of 71 people to the congress presidium. This proposal was adopted unanimously.

On a proposal of A. Barkauskas, chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the delegates elected, with great enthusiasm, an honorary presidium of the congress--the CPSU Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The delegates elected the congress credentials commission.

The delegates elected the congress secretariat.

The delegates elected the congress drafting commission.

The delegates approved the agenda and timetable for the congress.

Congress Agenda

1. Report of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

2. Report of the Lithuanian CP Auditing Commission.

3. On the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990."

4. Elections of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission and the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, who was in the chair, gave the floor to P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, for the Lithuanian CP Central Committee's report.

The delegates also heard the report of the Lithuanian CP Auditing Commission, delivered by K. Lyaudis, chairman of the commission.

The morning session then ended.

At 1530, the evening session of the 18th Lithuanian CP Congress began, with N. Dybenko, second secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee, in the chair.

The delegates began discussion of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission reports.

Taking part in the debate were: V. Sakalauskas, first secretary of Vilnyus Gorkom; K. Stontselis, first secretary of Lazdiyskiy Raykom; A. Yantsyavichene, press operator at the Alitus refrigerator plant; A. Maldonis, chairman of the writers' union board; M. Grigalyunas, minister of agriculture; V. Mikuchyauskas, first secretary of Kaunas Gorkom; Lt Gen A. Ivanov, first deputy commander of the Red Banner Baltic Military District; M. Zhembene, milkmaid at the Baysogala experimental farm of the Lithuanian livestock raising research institute; A. Laurinchyukas, editor of the newspaper TIYESA; and N. Begerus, senior foreman of the V. Mitskyavichyus-Kapsukas floating base of the Lithuanian fish industry production association.

The delegates heard and unanimously approved the Credentials Commission's report, delivered by the commission's chairman, V. Astrauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The following then spoke in the debate: V. Budrikis, first secretary of Shyaulyayskiy Raykom; V. Baltrunas, first secretary of the Lithuanian Komsomol Central Committee; G. Zubas, administrator of the Panevezhis model construction trust: D. Kubitskayte, teacher at the Rumshishkskaya secondary school in Kayshyadorskiy Rayon; P. Kuris, minister of justice; A. Petkyavichyus, chairman of the Krakes Kolkhoz in Kedaynskiy Rayon; R. Romikhin, party committee secretary at the Vilnyus construction and finishing machines production association; E. Blazhevichyute, first secretary of Moletskiy Raykom; and K. Subachyus, chairman of Kapsukas Gorispolkom.

The debate on the Lithuanian CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission's reports then ended.

A windup speech was delivered by P. Grishkyavichus, first secretary of the Lithuanian CP Central Committee.

The 18th Lithuanian CP Congress fully and wholly approved the Lithuanian CP Central Committee's political line and practical activity.

The delegates unanimously approved the Auditing Commission's report.

The evening session then ended.

The 18th Lithuanian CP Congress continues on 30 January.

REPORTAGE ON TADZHIK CP CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Central Committee Plenum

LD091349 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 23 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Tadzhik CP Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] A routine, 21st Plenum of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee was held 22 January 1981.

The plenum examined and approved the Tadzhik CP Central Committee report to the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress.

The plenum additionally included on the agenda of the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress the question "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft 'Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990' for the 26th Party Congress."

R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers, was confirmed as the keynote speaker on this question.

With this the plenum concluded its work.

Session of Tadzhik CP Auditing Commission

A session of the Tadzhik CP Auditing Commission was held 22 January 1981 to examine and approve the Auditing Commission's report to the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress.

Congress Opens 23 Jan

LD041457 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 24 Jan p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on 19th Tadzhik CP Congress"]

[Text] The 19th Tadzhik CP Congress began work 23 January 1981 in Dushanbe.

The republic's House of Political Enlightenment was in festive decor. The best representatives of the republic's many-thousand-strong army of communists had assembled here. They included notable industrial and agricultural production workers, party veterans, active participants in the struggle to establish Soviet power in Tadzhikistan and in the Great Patriotic War, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, personalities from the worlds of science and culture, literature and art, and representatives of the USSR Armed Forces. The delegates included Heroes of the Soviet Union and Heroes of Socialist Labor, Lenin and State Prize winners and deputies of the USSR and Tadzhik SSR Supreme Soviet .

On instructions from the Tadzhik CP Central Committee Comrade D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, opened the congress.

The congress presidium was elected.

With great enthusiasm and to tumultuous applause the delegates elected an honorary congress presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The secretariat and the drafting and credentials commissions were also elected.

The congress delegates honored the memory of the members of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee who have died since the 18th party congress.

The following congress work agenda was approved:

1. The Tadzhik CP Central Committee report for the period 1976-80. Rapporteur--Comrade D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee.

2. The report of the Tadzhik CP Auditing Commission. Rapporteur--Comrade S.K. Kurbanov, deputy chairman of the Tadzhik CP Auditing Commission.

3. The CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." Rapporteur--Comrade R.N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

4. Election of the leading organs of the Tadzhik CP:

The Tadzhik CP Central Committee.

The Tadzhik CP Auditing Commission.

5. Election of delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The rules for the congress' work were approved.

Comrade D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee, delivered the Tadzhik CP Central Committee report. (The report is published in today's issue.)

Comrade S.K. Kurbanov, deputy chairman of the Auditing Commission, delivered the report of the Tadzhik CP Auditing Commission.

Then the congress turned to discussion of the reports of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

The following spoke in the debates: Comrades R. Khodzhiyev, first secretary of Leninabadskiy Obkom; G. Pallayev, first secretary of Kurgan-Tyubinskiy Obkom; A. Khisamutdinov, first secretary of Kulyabskiy Obkom; A. Babayev, first secretary of Gorno-Badakhshanskiy Obkom; Yu. Shakarimov, first secretary of Dushanbe Gorkom; M. Sharifov, comprehensive team leader at a sector of the Nurekgesstroy construction administration's Baypazinskaya GES; Hero of Socialist Labor P.G. Kim, director of the Surkhob Sovkhoz, Parkharskiy Rayon; M.S. Asimov, president of the Tadzhik SSR Academy of Sciences; R.A. Lebedeva, spinner at the Kayrakkum Lenin Carpet Association; A. Kholov, director of the Kuybyshev Sovkhoz-Technical College, Kommunisticheskiy Rayon; U. Khasanov, first secretary of Garmskiy Raykom; F.T. Kekhter, director of the Dushanbe Dzerzhinskiy Tadzhiktekstilmash plant; T. Mirkhailikov, Tadzhik SSR minister of light industry; Kh. Abrorova, cotton-growing team leader at the Tomin Kolkhoz, Voseyskiy Rayon; M. Kanoatov, first secretary of the board of the Tadzhik Writers Union; Lt Gen V.M. Arkhipov, chief of staff of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District, and I. Baymatova, chairman of the Moskva Kolkhoz, Kanibadamskiy Rayon.

The delegates heard and unanimously approved the credentials commission report delivered at the congress by commission Chairman Comrade I.F. Dedov.

Taking part in the work of the congress are A.I. Volskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department; V.I. Smirnov, CPSU Central Committee sector chief; A.A. Smirnov, chairman of the board of the USSR Tsentrosoyuz; B.T. Batsanov, head of the USSR Council of Ministers Secretariat; B.D. Pankin, chairman of the board of the All-Union Copyright Agency; D.T. Yazov, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Military District; Maj Gen V.F. Arapov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Red Banner Military District, and Maj Gen G.A. Zgerskiy, chief commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District.

The congress presidium is receiving numerous reports from labor collectives on successes achieved in the socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The 19th Tadzhik CP Congress is continuing its work 24 January.

24 Jan Session

LD101021 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 25 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress"]

[Text] The 19th Tadzhik CP Congress continued its work on 24 January.

The following participated in the discussion of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission accountability reports: Comrades D. Mukhamedov, first secretary of Shaartuzskiy Raykom; A. Rustamova, party committee secretary of the Rokhi Lenin Kolkhoz in Khodzhentskiy Rayon; M. Giyeyev, drill operator at the Anzob mining and enriching combine; L.Karmyshev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR People's Control Committee; A.K. Umavor, first secretary of the Leninabad Gorkom; M. Salikhov, leader of a team of finishers at the Dushanbe housing construction combine No 4 construction conveyor administration; A. Khaydarov, chairman of the Tadzhik Trade Union Council; Maj Gen G.A. Zgerskiy, commander of the Red Banner Central Asian Border District forces; P.I. Grigoryev, tool-setting team leader at the Tadzhikgidroagregat plant; A. Satorvov, first secretary of the Tadzhik Komsomol Central Committee; G. Kalandarov, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; A.S. Potikhonin, driver at the Dushanbe passenger transport association; K. Sufiyev, first secretary of the Ordzhonikidzeabad Gorkom; A. Khushvahtov, leader of the comprehensive SU-33 team at the Tadzhikkhimstroy Trust; Yu. I. Zhuravlev, director of the Dushabne S. Ordzhonikidze electrical fittings plant.

At that point the discussion of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission accountability reports ended.

The winding-up speech was delivered by Comrade D.R. Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee.

The 19th congress unanimously deemed the Tadzhik CP Central Committee's work over the period under review satisfactory.

The congress delegates unanimously adopted a resolution on the Tadzhik CP Central Committee's accountability report.

The congress delegates moved on to discuss the question "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'."

The report was delivered by Comrade R. N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

The following participated in the debate on this question: Comrades Kh. Tabarov, first secretary of Moskovskiy Raykom; M. Doniyeva, milkmaid at the Kommunizm Kolkhoz in Leninskiy Rayon; V.N. Petrov, general director of the Khovaling Agro-Industrial Association in Kulyabskiy Rayon; P. Babadzhanov, rector of the Tadzhik V.I. Lenin State University; S.A. Bazarova, machine operator at the Azerbaydzhan Kolkhoz in Kuybyshevskiy Rayon; A. Babadzhanov, cotton-growing team leader at the 40 let Oktyabrya Kolkhoz in Khodzhentskiy Rayon; S. Mirzoshoyev, Tadzhik SSR minister of culture; N.P. Mukhanina chief of the Tadzhikgidroenergostroy Trust's Dushanabe construction administration; Kh. Mansurov, machine tool operator at the Leninabadselmash plant in Nauskiy Rayon; I. Kurbanov, Tadzhik SSR minister of internal affairs; I. Safarov, chairman of the Lenin Kolkhoz in Kumsangirskiy Rayon; M.Zairov, Tadzhik SSR minister of agriculture; M. Abdulvasiyev, chairman of Gorno-badakhshanskiy Oblispolkom.

Concluding remarks were delivered by Comrade R. N. Nabiyev, chairman of the Tadzhik SSR Council of Ministers.

At this point discussion of the question "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990'" ended.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on this question.

The congress was greeted by Pioneers and Komsomol members and also Soviet Army Servicemen.

The 19th Tadzhik CP Congress will continue its work on 25 January.

Congress Ends 25 Jan

LD101037 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Information Report on the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress"]

[Text] The 19th Tadzhik CP Congress continued its work on 25th January.

The delegates examined the next item on the agenda--election of Tadzhik CP leading organs and delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress elected the Tadzhik CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission and the delegates to the 26th CPSU Congress.

The congress received greetings from the Moscow Gorkom and Moskovskiy Obkom, the Leningradskiy Obkom and the Central Committees of the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek, Kazakh, Georgian, Azerbaijan, Lithuanian, Modavian, Latvian, Kirgiz, Armenian, Turkmen and Estonian CP's and also from Moscow's Frunzenskiy Raykom expressing warm greetings and best wishes for fruitful work to the congress, communists and all working people in the republic.

The congress delegates expressed sincere gratitude for the greetings and wished the fraternal republics' communist parties new successes in the struggle to implement the CPSU's majestic plans.

The 19th Tadzhik CP Congress also received numerous reports from labor collectives and leading production workers on new achievements in socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates sent a letter of greeting to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At that point the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress ended.

The party anthem, "The Internationale," rang out with solemn majesty in the hall. With its final chords, the hall burst into a tumultuous ovation and salutations rang out to the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, and to the indissoluble friendship of the Soviet people marching as one family toward the 26th CPSU Congress.

Postcongress Plenum

LD101045 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 26 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on the Tadzhik CP Central Committee First Plenum"]

[Text] The First Plenum of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee elected by the 19th Tadzhik CP Congress was held on 25 January 1981.

The plenum examined organizational matters.

D. Rasulov was elected Tadzhik CP Central Committee first secretary and Bureau member.

Yu.I. Polukarov was elected Tadzhik CP Central Committee second secretary and Bureau member.

M. Babayev, G.H. Bogosadykova and A. Dadabayev were elected Tadzhik CP Central Committee secreatries and Bureau members.

M. Kholov, R. Nabiyev, L. Karmyshev, Ye.I. Perventsev, A. Khaydarov and I.F. Dedov were elected members of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee Bureau.

V. Ye. Novichkov, Yu. Shakarimov and A. Satorov were elected candidate members of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee Bureau.

The plenum confirmed the following as Tadzhik CP Central Committee department chiefs: I.F. Dedov, (Party Organizational Work); I. Kalandarov (Propaganda and Agitation); A.A. Abdunazarov (Science and Educational Institutions); I. Fayzullayev (Culture); Yu.A. Semenov (Industry); V.I. Kozlova (Light and Food Industry); N. Shorakhmonov (Transport and Communications); A.I. Grishchenko (Construction and Municipal Services); V. Vakhidov (Agriculture); A.G. Akilov (Water Resources and Rural Construction); N.D. Abakanov (Trade and Consumers Services); S. Bokhirov (Administrative Organs); L.I. Volkova (General Department); K. Miraliyev (Administrator of Affairs); I.P. Gavrilin (Party Commission chairman).

The plenum confirmed the following as editors of republican papers: N. Tabarov (TODZHIKISTONI SOVETI); B.N. Pshenichnyy (KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA) and M. Bakhretdinov (SOVIET TODZHIKISTONI).

Taking part in work of the Tadzhik CP Central Committee plenum were A.I. Volskiy, CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief, and V.I. Smirnov, CPSU Central Committee sector chief.

At that point the Tadzhik CP Central Committee plenum ended.

OPENING TURKMEN PARTY CONGRESS REPORTED

LD091431 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 17 Jan 81 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on 22d Turkmen CP Congress"]

[Text] The 22d Turkmen CP Congress began work on 16 January this year in Ashkhabad in the House of Political Education.

Among the congress delegates in the hall were representatives of the republic's many thousands-strong detachment of communists--heroes of the 10th 5-Year Plan, innovators of industry, construction work, communications and railroad transport enterprises, front-rankers in agricultural production, literary, artistic and cultural figures, party veterans and representatives of the Soviet Army.

The congress was opened by M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.

With great enthusiasm the congress delegates elected an honorary presidium for the 22d Turkmen CP Congress consisting of the CPSU's Leninist Central Committee Politburo headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The leading organs of the congress were elected: the presidium, the secretariat, the drafting and credentials commissions.

The following agenda for the congress was approved:

1. The report of the Turkmen CP Central Committee.
2. The report of the Turkmen CP Auditing Commission.

3. The report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990' and the Tasks of the Republican Party Organization."

4. The election of the Turkmen CP Central Committee and Auditing Commission.

5. The election of delegates for the next, the 26th, CPSU congress.

M.G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen CP Central Committee, delivered the report of the Turkmen CP Central Committee for the 22d Turkmen CP Congress.

The report of the Turkmen CP Auditing Commission was delivered by the commission's chairman Kh. Sukhanov.

The following spoke in the debate--P. Annaorazov, first secretary of the Ashkhabadskiy Obkom; G. Rozyyeva, team leader of the Sayatskiy Rayon's 40 Let SSR Kolkhoz cotton-growing team; B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauzskiy Obkom; A. Baymakhanova, Turkmen SSR minister of light industry; A. Akgayev, first secretary of the Maryyskiy Obkom; Ye.I. Kukanova, team leader of the Ashkhabad house-building combine decorators; Ye.T. Mitrin, first secretary of the Krasnovodskiy Obkom; K.S. Khodzhayeva, cotton harvesting machine driver and mechanic of the Leninskiy Rayon's Ashkhabad Kholkhoz; R. Khudayberdiyev, first secretary of the Chardzhouskiy Obkom; Yu.P. Maksimov, commander of the Red Banner Turkmenia Military District; V.A. Talday, chief of the Turkmengazprom All-Union Production Association; Zh.K. Charyyeva, first secretary of the Turkmen Komsomol Central Committee; S.A. Niyazov, first secretary of the Askhabad Gorkom; B. Meredov, shepherd on the Kazandzhikskiy Rayon's Kazaandzhik Sovkhoz; A.G. Babayev, president of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; S. Amanklychev, electrical fitter of the 50-Letiye SSR Maryyskaya GRES; O.I. Ishankuliyeva, chairman of the Turkmen Trade Union Council; Ch. Khanamov, director of the Tedzhenskiy Rayon's Tedzhen Sovkhoz; T. Kurbanov, chairman of the Turkmen SSR Writers' Union Board; L.I. Maryashina, machine operator at the Nebitdagneft oil and gas extracting administration; T. Atayev, first secretary of the Takhtinskiy Raykom; and R. Ukhulova, director of the Serakhskiy Rayon's No 6 secondary school.

The report of the credentials commission was delivered by V.A. Kharkov, chairman of the 22d Turkmen CP Congress Credentials Commission.

The congress approved the report of the credentials commission.

The congress greeted young Leninists and servicemen of the Soviet Army.

The congress unanimously adopted a resolution on the Turkmen CP Central Committee report and unanimously deemed the practical activity of the Turkmen CP Central Committee as satisfactory.

The congress approved the Turkmen CP Auditing Commission's report.

Ch.S. Karryyev, member of the Turkmen CP Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report "On the CPSU Central Committee Draft for the 26th CPSU Congress 'The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990' and the Tasks of the Republic's Party Organization."

The conference continues its work.

UKRAINIAN CP CONGRESS CONTINUES PROCEEDINGS

AU121153 Kiev Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, that continues in Kiev, today began examining the third item on the agenda--the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th CPSU Congress, "The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1981-85 and the Period Through 1990." The floor for the report was offered to Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers chairman.

The working people of the Soviet Ukraine and the entire country received the draft "Basic Guidelines" with great enthusiasm, the speaker said. That pre-congress document is a scientif'cally substantiated and concentrated program for the further consolidation of the economic and defense potential of our homeland, is permeated with Leninist solicitude for the people's prosperity and reflects their vital interests. The CPSU Central Committee draft has comprehensively reflected the theoretic works and instructions of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, concerning the crucial problems of building communism. The active nationwide discussion on that programmatic document and many proposals sent by party organizations, labor collectives and individual citizens convincingly attest to the authentic democratic nature of the Soviet system, to the unbreakable unity between the party and people.

While characterizing the basic results of economic development and the growing people's prosperity in the last 5-year period, Comrade Lyashko pointed out that, in line with the tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, the country's national economy developed dynamically, the effectiveness of communal production and the quality of work improved, and the material and cultural standards of the Soviet people rose. Our socialist homeland made an advance in all fields of economic and social development.

In the inviolable fraternal alliance of Soviet peoples, new successes in economic and cultural construction were attained by the Ukrainian SSR, the speaker noted. This was strikingly and convincingly stated in the report by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered by the CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, Comrade Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy. Compared with the ninth 5-year period, the volume of industrial production increased by R123 billion, or almost 33 percent. A great deal has been done to accelerate scientific-technical progress. The further development of agriculture was ensured on the basis of the steady pursuit of the party's agrarian policy. A broad social program was successfully implemented. Thus the Soviet Ukraine, like the entire country, made another large step in the 10th 5-year period in developing productive forces, improving all aspects of public life and raising the people's prosperity.

At the same time it is to be admitted, Comrade Lyashko said, that our accomplishments in economic and social development could have been more significant. Not everything planned was implemented to the fullest extent.

Aleksandr Pavlovich Lyashko then dealt with the basic tasks that are to be accomplished by the republic's working people in the new, 11th 5-year period. Further improvements in the effectiveness of production on the basis of its intensification and accelerated scientific-technical progress make up the main link in the entire series of current tasks.

The republic's national income, implying both the level of efficiency of the national economy and the rates of economic growth, are expected to rise 18-20 percent. The plan calls for increasing the productivity of communal labor, as an important index of efficiency, 20-22 percent. To attain the planned targets, the report noted, it is necessary to further enhance all branches of material production, to considerably improve the use of production capacities and labor resources, and to use raw and other materials, electric current and fuel in a thriftier way. In this 5 years, it is planned to master more than 4,600 new items of industrial production, to comprehensively mechanize and automate 8,400 shops, sections and production units, and to put into operation about 11,000 automatic and mechanized assembly lines. Through increasing the technical level of production, it is planned to attain two-thirds in the increase of labor productivity in industry. Significant outlays have been assigned for further developing the fuel and power complex, primarily atomic power output.

Agricultural science collectives have concentrated their efforts on obtaining new highly productive crop varieties and animal breeds, on working out reliable methods to protect them from pests and diseases, on developing efficient machines ensuring a switch over to industrial production methods, and on finding reliable means to cut losses in agricultural production.

In the new 5-year period, further development will be given to fundamental research in the field of social sciences, mathematics, mechanics, cybernetics, physics, chemistry and biology, the protection of the environment and rational use of natural resources.

Comrade Lyashko is continuing his report.

11TH 5-YEAR PLAN TO INCREASE 'PEOPLE'S WELL-BEING'

LD111701 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 6, Signed to Press 2 Feb 81 p 2

[Unattributed commentary: "The Growth of the Peoples' Well-Being"]

[Text] The people's well-being characterizes one of the most important aspects of the life of the socialist society and touches on people's vital interests. The steady improvement in the people's well-being is a law-governed process determined by the planned nature of social production under socialism and its objective orientation toward the increasingly complete satisfaction of the requirements of members of society.

As a result of the implementation of the CPSU's economic and social policy there have been great social shifts in society's development in recent years and a significant improvement has been achieved in the population's living standard. During the 10th 5-Year Plan years R329 billion more than in the Ninth 5-Year Plan was allocated from the national income to purposes associated with well-being. The sum spent on implementing centralized measures associated with improving the population's living standard was approximately as much as that spent in the Seventh and Eighth 5-Year Plans taken together.

The further growth of Soviet people's well-being forms the core of the main task of the 11th 5-Year Plan, formulated in the CPSU Central Committee's draft for the 26th party congress, the "Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990." In accordance with this, the party's broad program is outlined for social development, increasing the people's well-being and improving the population's living conditions in all republics and regions of the country. It is planned to increase the national income used for consumption and accumulation by 18-20 percent, and its absolute growth is to increase. This will broaden the possibilities for increasing the people's well-being.

Broad changes are to be made in the decisive sphere of people's activity--in labor, its productivity, content and conditions. Very great significance is attached to reducing manual, unskilled and particularly heavy labor on the basis of the elaboration and implementation of a targeted comprehensive program. New steps are to be taken along the path of overcoming substantial differences between physical and mental labor and turning agrarian labor into a form of industrial labor.

It is planned to insure a further growth in the population's real income in the 11th 5-Year Plan on the basis of the upsurge in social production, the improvement of its structure and the growth of labor productivity.

Real income expresses the quality of benefits enjoyed by the population in monetary terms, which depends above all on the size of the working people's monetary income and the dynamics of retail prices. It is planned to increase real per capita income by 16-18 percent. The absolute increase will be more than in the current 5-year plan [as published: presumably meaning the 10th 5-Year Plan]. Special attention is devoted to the balanced growth of working people's incomes and commodity resources. It is planned to increase trade turnover in state and cooperative trade by 22-25 percent in 1981-85, and its growth rate must be higher than that of the population's monetary income.

The preferential growth in trade turnover, the improvement of its structure and the development of the services sphere will form the basis for resolving one of the most important problems in the sphere of the people's well-being--the fullest satisfaction of the population's growing demand for various goods and services.

This task will be carried out in conditions of the consistent implementation of the line of ensuring the stability of state retail prices for basic food and nonfood goods, which is envisaged in the CPSU Central Committee's draft.

In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase wages for workers and employees by 13-16 percent, and kolkhoz members' income from kolkhozes' social production by 20-22 percent, which will help to bring workers' and peasants' living conditions closer together. The average monthly wage for workers and employees is to reach R190-R195 by the end of the 5-year plan. In planning a further significant increase in wages for workers and employees and kolkhoz members' income from social production, the party is devoting special attention to ensuring the preferential growth of labor productivity compared with earnings. This is one of the most important preconditions of expanded reproduction and the increase in resources for the purposes of improving well-being. In the 10th 5-Year Plan at many enterprises in industry, construction and agriculture wages increased more rapidly than labor productivity, which complicated the solution of the problem of ensuring a more complete balance between the population's monetary income and commodity resources.

The growth in earnings in the 11th 5-Year Plan must be ensured on the basis of stengthening the dependence of wages on the end results of work, increasing their incentive role in increasing labor productivity and improving output quality and savings of all types of resources. It is planned to further improve wages for various categories of working people taking into account the complexity and responsibility of the work done and the conditions and intensiveness of labor, and also by sectors of the national economy and regions of the country. Here a major role belongs to the consistent implementation of measures to improve the planning and organization of wages defined by party and government resolutions on the economic machinery.

It is planned to increase the minimum wages, salaries and earnings of workers and employees in production sectors in the first instance. In this connection the need to make all-round use, to this end, of reserves for increasing labor productivity in associations and at enterprises is stressed.

On the basis of the implementation of the food program in accordance with the draft "Basic Guidelines" it is planned to considerably improve the supply of food products to working people and create the conditions for fully satisfying the whole population's requirements for high quality, varied food products.

The increase in the people's well-being also requires substantial steps forward in the production and consumption of nonfood goods. In the 10th 5-Year Plan alone output from Group B industry increased by R40 billion. In the 11th 5-Year Plan provision is made for even higher growth rates in the production of Group B industrial products. The task is set of improving the quality of consumer goods and more fully satisfying the population's demand for them.

The role of social consumption funds in resolving production, social and demographic problems is increasing. The volume of these funds will increase 20 percent over the 5 years--from R116.5 billion in 1980 to approximately $140 billion in 1985. The result is the expansion of the material basis for implementing citizens' constitutional rights to free education, medical assistance, leisure and material provision in old age. It is planned to use social consumption funds for a wide range of measures to step up state aid to families with children and newlyweds and to improve women's working and living conditions and the maintenance of children and those incapable of work at society's expense.

Special concern is displayed for children and the family. Provision is made for extending privileges and concessions to families with children and newlyweds, for helping in every way to improve their housing and living conditions and for improving the system of state grants for children. Catering and service conditions for children in preschool institutions, schools, extended-day groups and other educational institutions will be improved. In the 11th 5-Year Plan the free provision of textbooks for school students, begun in 1978, is to be completed.

From 1981 it is planned to introduce, by regions, partially paid leave for working women to care for a child until it reaches 1 year of age. For women with young children it is planned to expand opportunities for working part of the working day or week according to a flexible timetable, and also for working at home.

The development of pension provision occupies an important place in the social program at the present stage. At the beginning of 1980 the number of pensioners in the USSR was 48.7 million, as against 40.1 million in 1970. Substantial resources are allocated for pension provision. In the 11th 5-Year Plan it is planned to increase minimum pensions according to age and disability for workers, employees and kolkhoz members, as well as pensions on the loss of the breadwinner, to further equalize social security for kolkhoz members and workers at state enterprises and to gradually bring the levels of pensions fixed earlier up to the level of pensions now being fixed for workers with similar qualifications. It is also planned to improve living conditions for participants in the Great Patriotic War.

The draft "Basic Guidelines" outline a wide range of measures to develop the people's education, health care and socialist culture and art.

The party devotes priority attention to the solution of one of the most important social problems--the housing problem. The task of ensuring the provision of an individual apartment for every Soviet family, in the main, is set for the next decade. To this end provision is made for commissioning apartment blocks with a total area of 530-540 million square meters in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

Socialism creates the conditions for the planned regulation of society's relationship with nature and uses the achievements of modern science and technology to improve the natural environment. In accordance with the draft "Basic Guidelines" major measures in the rational utilization and reproduction of natural resources will be implemented in the 11th 5-Year Plan.

The implementation of the planned social program depends on economic growth and improved production efficiency and work quality. Material and spiritual values are created by labor, which is the source of the multiplication of national wealth. Society can distribute only what is planned. Therefore the weightier the results of labor and production, the higher Soviet people's well-being.

The growth in the working people's living standard must be linked still more closely with the resolution of production tasks at all management levels. This is explained, on the one hand, by the need to ensure a real upsurge in well-being in close conjunction with economic growth and changes in labor and to ensure a more complete balance between production and consumption. On the other hand, great significance is attached to the all-round utilization of the social factors of economic growth and material and moral incentives to labor and to stepping up their influence on the development of production and the attainment of high end results.

Special attention is required by the solution of social problems actually at associations and enterprises, since this not only makes it possible to improve working people's living and working conditions, but also has a substantial effect on the results of production. The draft "Basic Guidelines" stress that it is necessary to display concern for improving working people's working and living conditions and for creating a creative atmosphere and a healthy social and psychological climate in every collective.

Much depends on the initiative of labor collectives themselves in the matter of utilizing reserves for increasing consumer goods production, developing the subsidiary farms of enterprise and organizations and constructing social and cultural facilities and housing from economic incentive funds.

The tasks set by the party for the 5-year plan period are already being implemented as regards the first year. In 1981 it is planned to increase real per capita income by 2.0 percent. The average monthly monetary wage of workers and employees are to reach R171, and average monthly earnings for kolkhoz members--R123. It is planned to increase social consumption funds by 4.3 percent and they will total R121.5 billion.

The implementation of the program put forward by the party will promote the consistent development of the socialist way of life, the fuller manifestation of all its advantages and the creation of the necessary preconditions for man's all-round development.

MARCHUK ATTENDS MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE MEETING

LD111601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Feb 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Management Cadres Institute"]

[Text] The USSR Management of the National Economy Institute has trained about 2,500 ministry and department leaders, main administration chiefs, production association general directors and directors of major enterprises.

A ceremonial session has been held devoted to the institute's 10th anniversary, which unanimously approved the CPSU Central Committee draft for the 26th party congress and voiced full support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy.

Taking part in the session were G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, CPSU Central Committee department Deputy Chiefs S.G. Shcherbakov and N.F. Lobachev and scientists.

BRIEFS

MAGADAN COAL SUPPLIES--The Magadan TETS receives its coal from Susumanskiy Rayon and Khabarovskiy Kray. According to the TETS' director Khabarovskiy Kray deliveries are being strictly fulfilled whereas coal deliveries from the Severovostokugol Association have fallen behind schedule by more than 30,000 tons. Coal supplies at the TETS are running out and its use is being reduced to the minimum. This in turn has led to decreased heat production and restrictions on hot water supplies to residential buildings. The state of affairs can be blamed on auto transport workers who are assigning insufficient vehicles to haul fuel. The Magadan TETS can receive up to 1,500 tons of coal a day; however yesterday only 344 tons were delivered. Today Magadan radio and television is opening a correspondent's post at the TETS to regularly report on the progress of fuel deliveries to Magadan. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 11 Feb 81 OW]

MAGADAN GOLD MINING--Northeastern miners must strip nearly 8 million cubic meters of peat in preparation for this year's gold mining season. Presently all collectives with the exception of the Susumanskiy and Dukat combines are overfulfilling daily peat stripping plans and the Severovostokzoloto Association as a whole is also working within daily schedules. In gold extraction the imeni Matrosova ore mine has been operating rhythmically since the beginning of January and the Dukat mining and concentrating combine has considerably increased its gold extraction. Last year the Karamaken combine extracted gold successfully but failed to fulfill the silver extraction plan. In January this combine is lagging behind in its gold extraction plan. The gold miners of Yakutiya, with whom Magadan gold miners are competing, began the year confidently and are leading the competition in gold extraction. Socialist pledges of oblast miners for 1981 were approved today at a meeting of the council of directors of the Severovostokzoloto Association and the oblast committee of the metallurgical workers union. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0755 GMT 16 Jan 81 OW]

SOLAR POWER PLANT--The Soviet Union has begun to design its first big solar power plant. The plant is to be built in the Crimean Peninsula where sunny weather prevails nearly 300 days a year. It will have four turbounits of 75,000 kw capacity each. A small solar power plant is already under construction. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 11 Feb 81 LD]

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS INTERVIEW MINISTER

AU111921 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME in Bulgarian 8 Feb 81 pp 1-4

[Interview with USSR Minister of Agriculture Valentin Karpovich Mesyats, by Khristo Khristov of ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME and Lenko Beshev of POSLED--date and place of interview not given]

[Text] [Question] Valentin Karpovich, what are the successes achieved by agricultural workers in the 10th 5-Year Plan period and what are the basic tasks facing these workers during the coming 5 years?

[Answer] Throughout the 10th 5-Year Plan period tremendous work was accomplished in the development of all national economic branches and in the development of science and culture. The agricultural sector also has marked successes. Total production in this branch amounts to a value of R50 billion more than during the Ninth 5-Year Plan period. Within the 5 years of the last plan period, 1.25 billion tons of grain have been produced. The average annual output of grain crops amounted to 205 million tons.

Cotton production tasks have also been successfully accomplished. Some 44.7 million tons of raw cotton has been produced during the 10th 5-Year Plan period, which represents 6.4 million tons more than during the 9th 5-Year Plan period. Vegetable output increased by 14 percent, while we produced 15 percent more fruit, 17 percent more sugar beet and 27 percent more grapes than during the 9th 5-Year Plan period.

We consider all this a very good achievement and we will report to the 26th CPSU Congress on these successes, which are considerable if we take into account the fact that 3 of the last 5 years have been quite unfavorable to agriculture because of poor climatic conditions.

As to livestock breeding, we can say that certain positive steps have been made in that sector and progress has been marked. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes have increased the number of their cattle and poultry. During the 10th 5-Year Plan period the following increases in this sector have been noted: Meat from slaughtered animals has increased by 4.4 million tons and milk production has increased by 26 million tons as compared to the 1971-75 period. Industrial poultry breeding has increased, the production of eggs increased by 23 percent, while poultry meat increased by 1.4 percent.

The material-technical base of our agriculture sector has been consolidated during the 10th 5-Year Plan period. Capital investments in agriculture now exceed R171 billion, which represents 27 percent of the total volume of capital investments in the national economy. The rate of energy supply in kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased by 1.4 times. The agricultural sector has been supplied with a total of 1.8 million tractors, over 1.3 million trucks, about 540,000 combines and a considerable amount of livestock breeding and fodder production machines, and with approximately 400 million tons of mineral fertilizers.

In the interest of a permanent improvement of the Soviet people's material well-being a special future-oriented food supply program is being worked out at Comrade Leonid Brezhnev's initiative. This program comprises a complex of measures aimed at ensuring a prompt increase of agricultural production, improvements in the conditions of food preservation, transportation and processing, as well as in connection with sales and purchases of foodstuffs. The food supply program will represent an essential part of the current 5-year plan tasks. The agricultural workers tasks are unmistakably and accurately described in the CPSU Central Committee's draft "Basic Guidelines for the Social and Economic Development of the USSR for 1981-85 and for the Period Through 1990". This programmatic document is now being discussed throughout the country in a business-like manner.

The production of agricultural goods is envisaged to increase by 12-14 percent while labor productivity in this branch will increase by 22-24 percent. Our goal is to achieve an average annual grain production amounting to 238-243 million tons, including 14-15 million tons of cereal crops. The production and purchase of millet, rye, rice, hard and strong wheat, as well as corn and other fodder crops must considerably increase.

A drastic improvement of fodder production is provided for. The quality of fodder must increase and not only the needs of the public livestock breeding sector, but also the needs of the private sector must be satisfied. The annual sugar beet production is envisaged reaching 100-103 million tons.

There is much to be done in the field of increasing livestock breeding products--mostly through increasing livestock and poultry productivity. Average annual meat production is envisaged reaching 17-17.5 million tons (from slaughtered animals); milk production must reach 97-99 million tons, the number of eggs should reach no less than 72 billion, while wool production should reach 470-480 million tons.

These are the basic tasks of our agriculture during the 11th 5-Year Plan period. We are aware of the fact that the tasks are by no means easy and that they will require mobilization of the agricultural workers' efforts and effective use of all available reserves and resources.

Question: Comrade minister, to put it more precisely, how will the achievement of these goals be ensured, how can you describe the role of scientific-technical progress in this respect?

Answer: There is no doubt that the accelerated introduction of scientific-technical progress in agriculture is the main, decisive factor for ensuring stable and dynamic development in this branch. Everything we are doing in order to intensify agriculture at the present stage of development is based upon practical implementation of the most up to date achievements of science and of advanced experience. As I have already mentioned, a powerful material-technical, economic and scientific potential has been created in this branch of economy, a potential that is steadily growing. The effective use of that potential is the basic trend in our agricultural strategy today.

In the plant growing sector the basic attention of science is concentrating upon selection and organization of seed production on an industrial level--upon the more accelerated practical implementation of new, more productive varieties and hybrid grain and other crops. Attention is further devoted to implementing comprehensive measures to mechanize production and introduce progressive, industrialized technological methods. We are also devoting attention to improving soil, to more intensive exploitation of the soil, to the use of scientifically founded systems of management in agriculture and to improving agricultural methods in all sovkhozes, kolkhozes, etc.

In the livestock-breeding sector we devote primary importance to breeding activities, to zootechnical and veterinary work, to establishing a reliable feeding basis and to the most efficient fodder utilization.

Question: In socialist agriculture mechanics have become figures of basic and decisive importance. What are you doing for their professional training and development, how are the everyday life problem of Soviet mechanics in the agricultural sector being dealt with?

Answer: It is true that the mechanic is the central figure in rural areas. It depends upon the experience, knowledge and skill of the mechanics today whether all agricultural work is accomplished in a timely and efficient manner, and as a result of all this we can say that the fate of the harvest depends upon them. Today 4.5 million mechanics are engaged in our agricultural sector, working in various technical branches, and their number is constantly increasing. Over 600,000 mechanics are graduating yearly from the professional-technical schools. A network of schools and courses to improve their professional qualifications has been organized. Particular attention will be devoted to reschooling mechanics during the forthcoming 5-year plan period.

Along with settling production problems in the agricultural sector the party and government will consistently and unrelentingly implement a large-scale program consisting of efficient measures aimed at improving the rural population's well-being and at adjusting the material and cultural daily living conditions in the villages to those existing in urban areas.

Throughout the 10th 5-Year Plan period alone new housing units covering a total area of 150 million square kilometers have been built. Our villages are fully electrified, while almost 70 percent of rural homes are supplied with gas. There are 111,000 public service enterprises in the rural areas. There are also 118,000 cultural clubs and 96,000 libraries in those areas. There are thousands of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in our country today which can easily compete with the cities in their housing development and the level of their cultural and daily life services.

In spite of all this we are aware of the fact that there is still much to do in connection with the further social transformation of rural areas. The accelerated construction of new housing units, kindergartens and other children's establishments, as well as clubs and cultural daily life institutions are planned for the 11th 5-Year Plan period. It is envisaged expanding the scale of construction of local roads within kolkhozes and sovkhozes for economic purposes. For this purpose capital investments will be increased by 25-30 percent. It is also envisaged increasing the labor remuneration of agricultural toilers and linking such remuneration more closely to final production results. Material well-being, consistent improvement of daily life and working conditions and better satisfaction of the rural population's cultural needs are constantly improving and such improvements represent an inseparable part of the party's and government's agrarian policy.

Question: How can you describe the role of the private plots of kolkhoz farmers in the national economic system and what is being done for their further development?

Answer: The basic agricultural producers in our country are sovkhozes and kolkhozes. They are now producing 90 percent of the total plant-growing and livestock-breeding output. At the same time our kolkhoz and sovkhoz farmers have always owned their private plots, according to established norms. Most of them are breeding poultry and livestock. The production obtained from such plots is being used by the farmers themselves for their own needs, while the remaining goods are purchased by the trade centers, or are being sold at cooperative markets.

We must, however, say that the role of private plots was not duly appreciated in certain rural areas and that their reserves were not sufficiently utilized in improving meat, milk and vegetable production. The fact that the use of private plots contributes to preventing cadres from leaving the rural areas and to the labor education of young people was also insufficiently appreciated. Therefore, the CPSU Central Committee, and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a decision on "Additional Measures for Increasing Agricultural Production in the Citizens Personal Plots." This decision provides for a wide range of measures in connection with rendering active assistance to the population in supplying farmers with young cattle and poultry and delivering the necessary fodder to them, in connection with improving the organization of purchasing production from these private plots and providing the population with the necessary equipment, etc. Opportunities are also envisaged in the aforementioned decision to develop collective vegetable growing and fruit growing activities by workers and employees.

The aforementioned decision also stresses the importance of creating a social atmosphere likely to convince the kolkhoz farmers, workers and employees, as well as all other citizens that the breeding of poultry and cattle in their private plots and engaging in vegetable and fruit growing work is a very important activity and useful to the state. In addition to this, auxiliary farms are now being established attached to the industrial enterprises and the production obtained from them is being used to improve public catering and supplying the workers of these enterprises with foodstuffs.

Question: Thank you for this interview, comrade minister.